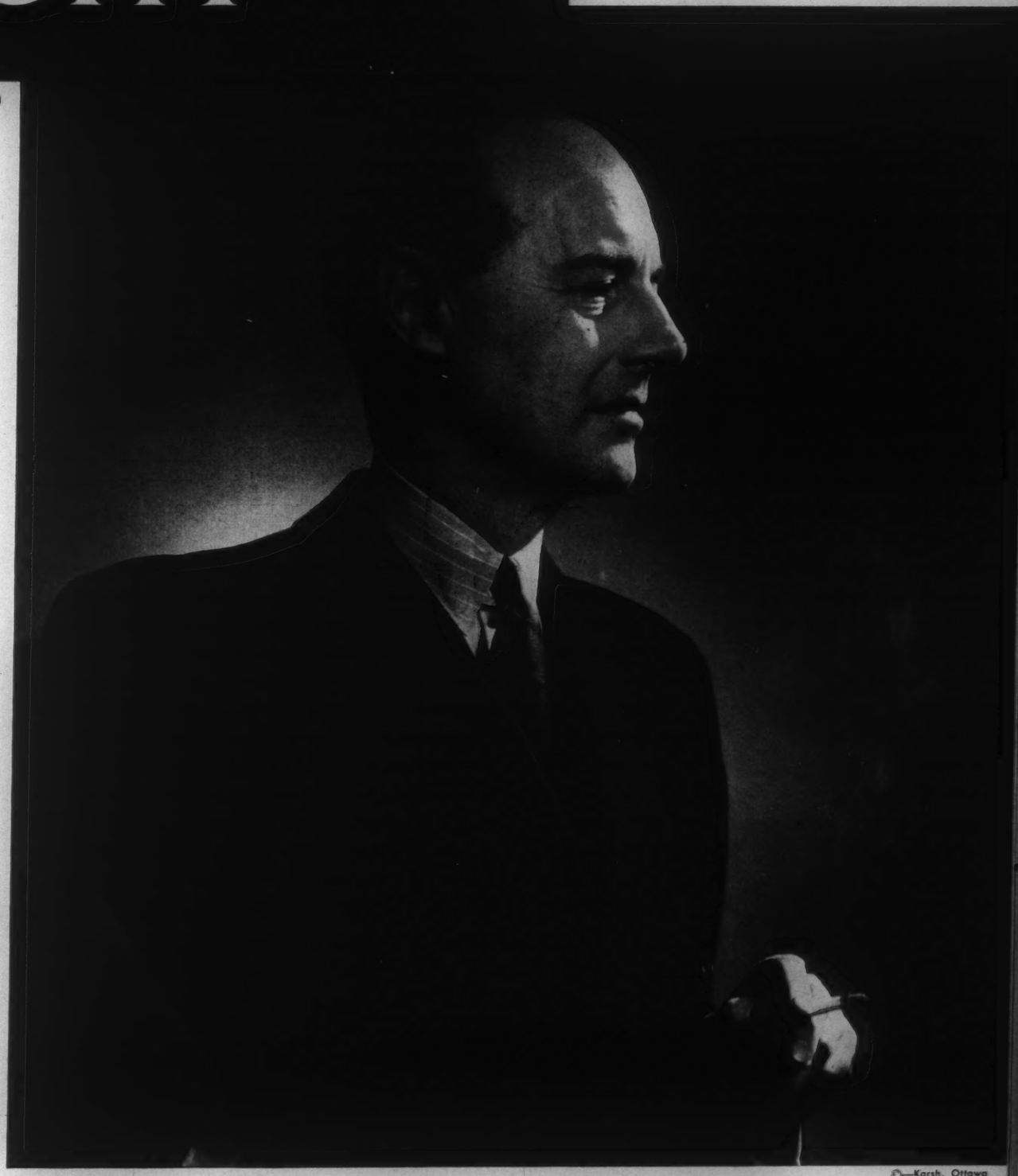
SATURDAY NIGHT

MARCH 14, 1950

VANCOUVER: BEAUTY, BOUNCE, BOMBAST

See Page Eight



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KEY AMBASSADOR: *Hume Wrong. See, People.*

10¢

Can the U.S. Make Up Its Mind? - Michael Barkway
What Lessons from Sweetbriar? - Michael Young
Fashion News from Britain - Barbara Stevenson

Young Bill Slater, a part-time student in a special training program conducted by his local school system, is also learning to be an expert millwright under his father's eye in the Studebaker shops.

There's nobody like a boy's own father to school him in Studebaker craftsmanship

YOU START NOTICING how smoothly your car does everything, the very first few days you're a Studebaker owner.

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Their sense of responsibility does something out of the ordinary for every Studebaker—something, that keeps it running smoothly without serious mechanical or structural trouble for no end of time.

The automotive world calls this special something—Studebaker craftsmanship. But it's more than precision and deftness. It's an attitude of mind. It's pride.

It's young Bill Slater eagerly putting in three years of apprenticeship under his father's guidance. It's dozens of other such youngsters—each one determined to earn the right to say, "I build Studebakers."

Studebaker's really rolling today as never before in its 98-year history. The conscientious men who man the shops and assembly lines have much to do with this progress. They add new luster to Studebaker's reputation, hour by hour.

STUDEBAKER

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letters

Montreal Liked It

OF SPECIAL interest to Montreal readers of SN was the February 14 edition in which the "Home Town" was featured in an article by Fred Kaufman and Gordon McCaffrey.

On Wednesday evening, in the famous Normandie Roof Night Club atop the Mount Royal Hotel, Mr. C. E. "Chuc" Smith, Manager and Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Tourist & Convention Bureau, presented two specially bound copies of the

—Carpenter

"CHUC" SMITH TO RUTH SOREL

Montreal-featured edition to Miss Ruth Sorel of the Ruth Sorel ballet, and to Mr. C. K. Dwinell, General Manager of the Mount Royal Hotel.

The presentation of the two editions, stated Smith, was in recognition of the fine contribution towards Canadian culture made by Miss Ruth Sorel in forming and building up what is now recognized as one of the country's foremost ballet groups, and by Mr. Dwinell, who was responsible for bringing for the first time to a Canadian Night Club any ballet group. *(See P. 21.)*

Montreal, Que. GRETA MORRIS

Just Kids

MAY I make a protest in rhyme—with apologies to Tom Hood?

O it's kids, kids, kids,
From weary chime to chime,
Kids and kiddies and kids again,
In talk and prose and rhyme.

Do *children* no longer exist?
Are there no *little girls* alive?
Are *lads* and *boys* but a memory dim,
And only kiddies thrive?

O it's kids, kids, kids,
Till we wish we had never heard
That often erroneous, never euphonious,
Misapplied, overworked word.

Toronto, Ont. HELEN FAIRBAIRN

Newspaper Guild

WHEN SATURDAY NIGHT doubts editorially that a supporter of Mr. Coldwell can write news in the same way as a supporter of Mr. St. Laurent or Mr. Drew, it infers that employees of The Canadian Press either have no opinions of their own or that they have been screened before employment.

That isn't the way CP operates. Its staffers report the facts and take a professional pride in keeping expressions of opinion out of their stories. To suggest that they would be swayed from this first principle of their job by membership in the American Newspaper Guild is a slur on a group of able newspapermen and on the employers who hired them.

The Guild is not affiliated with any political party. Its functions in CP would be those of any union acting as bargaining agent for a group of employees. CP staffers have too high a regard for their work to allow representatives of any political party to tell them what to write.

Toronto, Ont. EDGAR SIMON

. . . IN EIGHT YEARS as a Toronto newspaperman and member of the Guild, I never once heard of any pressure on us to vote CCF.

In the United States the Guild was committed to support and did support the CIO Political Action Committee, and in Britain the National Union of Journalists supports the Labor Party; yet I have never heard of an authenticated example, and rarely even of a suggestion, of a newspaperman's slanting a single story against his employer's policy.

My own experience is that newspapermen bend backwards not to do so because their sense of ethics is heightened by membership in a trade union.

Ottawa, Ont. PAUL A. GARDNER

NEWSPAPER GUILDSMEN everywhere would greet with derision the assumption on which your editorial "CP and the Newspaper Guild" (SN Feb. 28) builds its conclusion. Your premise is that a news writer becoming a Guild member thereby loses his right to think and vote as he chooses, and must goose-step at the command of some labor boss. That never was, and please God, never will be so.

The Guild does not select its members. It admits persons whom a publisher has seen fit to employ. Like the employers, our members may be of any political stripe. No one knows, or asks. . .

You see difficulties in news handling by a "biased" writer, and true, there are difficulties. Every newsman covers—and faithfully reports — speeches voicing opinions violently opposed to his own; *e.g.*, at a Communist rally!

Canadian Press writers serve the whole range of political persuasion among the publisher-members of CP. They do so satisfactorily. . . . They will continue to do so, as Guild members. . . .

Toronto, Ont. CHARLES E. CRISSEY
International Representative
American Newspaper Guild

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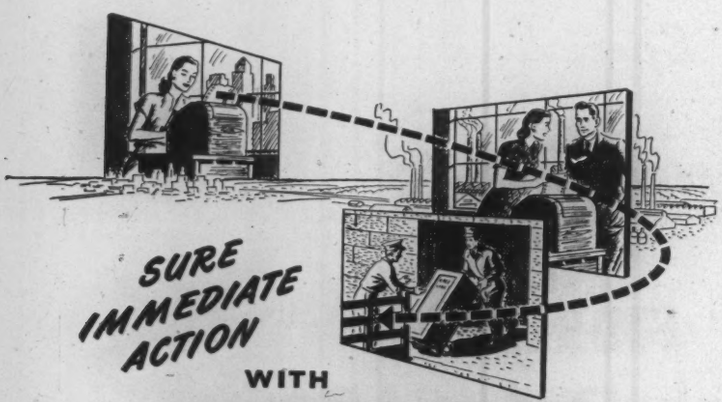

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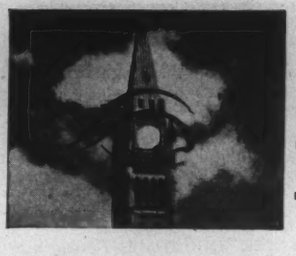

OTTAWA VIEW

CANADA AND THE COLD WAR

THE search for some way to break the East-West deadlock—literally one for survival—must go on. Meanwhile the free countries must keep their powder dry in the event diplomacy and other negotiations fail. That sums up what was said in Parliament's first full-dress debate on foreign affairs this session. It was agreed the unity of the free countries must not be weakened by trade and exchange difficulties and that everything possible should be done to avoid a "freezing" of the dollar and sterling areas. The democracies must stay strong and grow stronger.

At the same time, if there is ever an opening in that barrier of unsolved problems between the Communist and non-Communist worlds, the opening should be expanded and nothing left undone toward working out a "live and let live" agreement with the Russions. Opposition Leader Drew cautioned against haste in the recognition of the Communist Government in China both by the UN and by Canada. Peace would never be assured by submitting to Russian "blackmail."

The caution, in the view of observers here, is unneeded. There are a great many members of Parliament and of the Government for whom the issue of recognition of Communist China is inextricably mixed up with that of recognition of the Franco regime in Spain.

GOOD SHOW, POOR HOUSE

THERE was no mincing of words in any of the speeches about the critical situation between the East and the West. There still was hope of a peaceful settlement, everybody said. But everybody said, too, that it will take more than wishful thinking to assure that atomic energy will be used to open a great new age of human progress, not to destroy a civilization.

Those members of Parliament who remained in the Commons followed the debate attentively. But many an MP had to read the debate in Hansard next day—that is, if they wanted to know what the Government and their colleagues were thinking about the international situation. Scores walked out even while External Affairs Minister Pearson was giving the opening speech. Others followed until at one stage observers counted only 15 members (including Prime Minister St. Laurent) on one side of the House, and 18 on the other.

Wrote one Capital observer: "Perhaps with the dropping of a hydrogen bomb interest will perk up. Perhaps."

EMERGENCY POWERS

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada that federal rent controls are valid has helped to clarify Parliament's rights in the field of emergency powers. In effect, the country's highest court says that Parliament has the right not only to proclaim emergency powers but to carry them on until it feels the emergency is at an end.

Since the war's end Members of Parliament have been arguing the question. On the one hand, it was argued that while it may be proper in wartime under the constitution to assume powers that belong to the provinces, the federal authority has no legal right to continue to exercise such powers when the war is over. The Government has taken the stand it was within its rights to continue wartime emergency regulations during the period of transition from war to peace. That is what it has been doing, and that is what the Supreme Court says it can do.

STAND-PAT BUDGET

THIS much is certain about the 1950 Abbott Budget: taxpayers can expect little or no relief. Revenues have been falling steadily and expenditures mounting. There can be little hope of anything in the way of further income tax cuts on any important scale. Tentative plans are that Finance Minister Abbott will present the budget shortly before the Easter recess.

The Budget was brought down on March 22 last year but that was an advance of the usual date. A federal election was in the offing and the Government wanted to get its tax-slashing budget before the people well ahead of the voting. For some years business has been urging governments to bring their budgets down early in order to clear the business air in the country.

GOVERNMENT SURVIVES

AS EVERYBODY expected it would —considering its overwhelming majority—the Government survived the first non-confidence vote of the session. A Progressive Conservative amendment to a Government motion to go into supply, traditionally a time when any subject may be brought up, was voted down 148 to 55. The amendment proposed a commonwealth and empire conference "to devise policies to restore our lost markets and provide jobs for our Canadian people" and it set off a five-hour Commons' debate on trade problems.

Members of opposing parties charged the Government with letting commonwealth trade slip away without any serious effort to hold it. A CCF member suggested the Canadian people would accept a bit of austerity to keep the British market.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Established 1887

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COVER

TWICE since the beginning of the year, Hume Wrong, Canada's Ambassador to Washington, has distinguished himself in negotiations. Last month there was the successful conclusion of the Canada-U.S. military assistance pact. Last week Mr. Wrong's work for the new treaty in the Niagara River power development was praised by Ontario Hydro Chairman Robert Saunders. Yet many other jobs that few of us hear about are performed with equal diplomatic skill and finesse. Historian-turned-diplomat, Hume Wrong gets along well with Americans but frequently reminds them that "Canadians are not just Americans living somewhere up north." See Page 24.—*Photo by Karsh.*

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Capital comment

Bright Spots in Dull Debate

THE DEBATE on the Address always tends to peter out abjectly after the first two or three days. And this year proved no exception. Indeed, unless I am growing more carping and critical, this one was about the dullest I have followed since I came to Ottawa in 1929.

One hesitates to attack any feature of parliamentary government in a world which so needs to foster its free institutions. But I think, in spite of the obvious gains from an unrestricted period of general exchange at the beginning of a new session, something will have to be done to reduce the sheer waste of time of Parliament connected with this feature. What makes the emptiness of much of the 1950 Debate particularly apparent is that it is only a few weeks since the last session ended. Few members seem to have accumulated anything fresh or startling to contribute.

Of course it is loose usage to call it a debate at all. Debate implies discussion and contest. There is a bit of that, but for the most part the typical Address "Debate" consists of a series of unconnected speeches prepared in advance, frequently (in defiance of the rules) *read* to the House, and well interlarded with long quotations.

Boil Them Down

Frankly, most of them are not even good speeches, in spite of the preparation and the close adherence to written texts and clippings. One hears party political debating "points" at times, scored against the Government and duly rebutted. One listens to a good deal of muddled or superficial comment on a very wide range of matters. One yawns through quantities of casual unsupported opinions. A good editor could take the average 40-minute speech, running to 6,000 words, and boil it down to a thousand words with benefit to all.

However, these are the voices of the people's representatives, and we can put up with a good deal of verbiage if the only alternative is high efficiency under some form of dictatorship. Members come down here from their ridings for the first time and feel they are expected to get up and talk for forty minutes on something. They can then get a lot of extra copies of Hansard to mail out to their supporters. If they fail to get up and speak, they are criticized. The Opposition has its duty to do, especially in times of inequity and distress.

I suppose we should be glad the opportunity offered by the Debate on the Address is not seized even further. Eight speakers per six-hour day is a good average: there are 262 members in the House. That would mean six weeks on the original motion, if all talked for full time; another six weeks on the amendment, a third six weeks on the sub-amendment! Thank goodness it is not so bad as all that!

And to be quite fair, there are some plump golden grains at times among the chaff. You can always count on a meaty address from certain older members; and sometimes a new member injects a refreshing note into the proceedings.

Debuts

There were one or two of these latter interludes last week. A. A. Elderkin, possibly making his first and last address as a member for Annapolis-Kings (he faces a new election in his riding) made at least this much of a contribution to the Debate: he enriched the knowledge of his fellows and of all readers of Hansard concerning his own part of Nova Scotia. The lore about the Bay of Fundy, and the peculiar fishing conditions there, his references to the soil of the Annapolis Valley, the cranberry crop in the Maritimes, and the traffic with the New England states, were additions to current Canadiana.

Another maiden effort that I followed with keen interest was that of R. J. Wood of Manitoba. He represents the constituency of Norquay, which I take to be almost identical with the old riding of Selkirk, except that Selkirk itself has been remade into an urban riding. Mr. Wood gave the House a quick historic sketch of his riding, recalled for us that Vilhjalmur Stefansson was born in it, and narrated the circumstances under which the first settlements of Ukrainians arrived. In a few words he identified the economy of his own section of the country, and reminded members of something they are only too prone to forget: that those areas of Canada dependent upon export sales are always subject to the handicap that they must sell in an unprotected market and buy in a protected.

Useful comments like these stand out in what is only too often a dreary and arid succession of meanderings. If twice as many members spoke, but each one limited himself to 15 or 20 minutes of concise discussion, the quality would be vastly improved.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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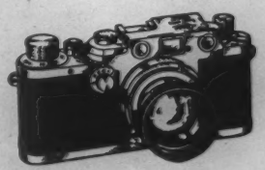

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 23 March 14, 1950

Emergency Doctrine

THERE is a fairly solid body of opinion in the Supreme Court to the effect that that court is not absolutely debarred from inquiring into the genuineness of an "emergency" merely because the Dominion Government has proclaimed one.

Mr. Justice Rand says: "With those declarations (of Parliament in the "state of emergency" preamble) and the matters of general public knowledge, at least not inconsistent with them, before us, and with nothing seriously challenging them, it would be quite impossible for this court to find . . . that the declarations of Parliament were not made in good faith."

Mr. Justice Kellock says: "If clear evidence had been adduced of the disappearance of any conditions justifying the continued operation of the federal legislation, it would, of course, be not only within the power but the duty of the court to declare the legislation invalid. But in the present case there is nothing of the kind."

Mr. Justice Locke says that the statement that the emergency continues must be accepted "as expressing the opinion of the executive government. . . . It would be necessary that it should be very clear that the condition of emergency . . . had passed away before the court could properly be asked to overrule the decision of the government."

These three judges are clearly not disposed to accept the view of Chief Justice Rinfret that "It follows from the different orders-in-council and Acts of Parliament, recited in the order of reference, that the exceptional conditions . . . are still continuing"—a view which seems to involve the proposition that when Parliament has declared an emergency, and the executive declares that the emergency continues, there is no room for the court to question it.

English Judges' Views

IT IS interesting that the three judges who most explicitly reserve a right to the Supreme Court to question the existence of an emergency even when declared by Parliament and maintained by the executive are all English-speaking. The portion of Mr. Justice Taschereau's judgment which has reached us through the press does not touch on the question of the court's right to override the government's declarations, and the third French Canadian judge, Mr. Justice Fauteux, was not sitting. We should have expected the judges from Quebec to be more insistent than their English-language associates on the court's right to limit the power of the Dominion to abrogate provincial rights by declaring an emergency, but such does not seem to have been the case.

Mr. Justice Kerwin goes for the absolute rights of the Dominion, saying that "the subject matter of the legislation must be left to Parliament if it decides that the interests of the Dominion are to be protected." Mr. Justice Estey is apparently not on record on this point.

There is reason to suppose that the three "liberal" members of the court will usually be joined, when it is a question of limiting the absoluteness of Parliament, by Mr. Justice Cartwright; and in any practical issue it is likely that they would have the support of at least one of the Quebec judges, thus constituting a majority of the court.

The emergency powers doctrine is one which was presumably necessary and unavoidable in the process of so interpreting a constitution originally drafted for a colony as to make it workable for an autonomous and independent nation. But it is a dangerous doctrine if allowed to take an extravagant form, and we think the form stated by Chief Justice Rinfret is both extravagant and dangerous, if it is adequately represented by the sentence quoted above. The desirable doctrine is that of Mr. Justice Kellock, that the court has the power and the duty to examine the conditions as they exist and to determine whether they justify "the continued operation of the federal legislation." That doctrine throws upon the Supreme Court an immense responsibility, but it is the responsibility of protecting the nation from the assumption by Parliament, possibly in bad faith, possibly by bad judgment, of powers expressly withheld from it by the framers of the constitution—powers which it can assume only on definite conditions and not by its own uncontrolled decision.

The 1866 "Agreement"

IT IS astonishing to what lengths of mental aberration an enthusiastic devotion to an idea will carry otherwise sensible and logical men. Mr. A. P. Paterson of Saint John, NB, one time Minister of Federal and Municipal Relations in the New Brunswick Government, in a letter to this weekly printed in our last issue, endeavors to support his extreme form of the "compact theory" of Confederation by the statement that the British North America Act "defines" the resolutions of the 1866 intercolonial conference "as an 'agreement' and states 'It shall be the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada' to carry out that agreement." This is obviously an attempt to suggest that the whole of the 1866 document is referred to in the BNA Act as an agreement and something which the Dominion is obligated to carry out. What are the facts?

The following is the text of that section of the Act (No. 145) on which Mr. Paterson relies for his argument: "Inasmuch as the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have joined in a declaration that the construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that provision should be made for its immediate construction by the Government of Canada: Therefore, in order to give effect to that agreement, it shall be the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the commencement" of the railway in question.

This is the section which Mr. Paterson regards as incorporating the whole of the 1866 resolutions (including some which he asserts to have been suppressed by the Dominion authorities)

ANOTHER BRITISH EXPORT ITEM

into the BNA Act as an "agreement" which the Dominion is obligated to carry out! Actually the British Parliament could not possibly have been more careful to abstain from all reference to the 1866 document outside of the Intercolonial Railway clause. They mentioned it neither by name nor by place nor by date. When they desired to incorporate a single item of it, in order to justify themselves in imposing a definite obligation upon the otherwise free sovereign authority of the new Dominion, they simply recited the terms of that item. To argue from this single item that the whole of the 1866 document, with or without the "suppressed" passages, is recognized in the BNA Act as a covenant which the Government and Parliament of Canada are directed to carry out is to fly in the face of logic and common sense.

Manners in Labor Cases

A CONCILIATION board is not a court, and the rules of contempt do not apply. Mr. George Burt, international representative of the UAW-CIO, and Mr. Roy England, president of Local 200 of the same union, do not therefore appear to have been guilty of anything more than a breach of good manners when they said, over their own signatures, that the report of the conciliation board in the Ford pension demand was "an insult to the intelligence of members of Local 200 and the Canadian public," and added, "Of course we did not expect anything better from the type of legislation which is now in effect providing for conciliation boards which are generally chaired by former corporation lawyers, some of whom have been elevated to the court benches of the Province."

Mr. Burt was appearing at the time in the Chrysler case before another board, whose chairman told him very properly that he had made "a vicious and cowardly personal attack" on two members of the Ford board. Mr. Burt replied that he resented very much the implication that his attack was cowardly. "Men in public positions should be prepared to take public criticism." At the end of the hearing, however, he seems to have changed his mind somewhat, and said: "We are prepared to accept their (the Chrysler board's) findings without criticism of any member. But we reserve the right to criticize the contents of the report." This is much better, Mr. Burt. Good manners are important, even in labor relations.

The Diplomatic Corps

CANADA has now fourteen embassies, of which one, that at Moscow, is occupied for the time being only by a Chargé d'Affaires. Of the 13 Ambassadors, five are of the French language, so that in this particular line of public service the complaint that French Canadians have no chance at the higher posts is scarcely tenable. All five of them are men of outstanding ability and achievement, none more so than Pierre Dupuy, CMG, who represents the Dominion in the Netherlands, and who made a notable record for himself by his skilful work in Europe during the war.

Four previous Ambassadors are now serving as High Commissioners in different Commonwealth countries, it having been long since recognized that many of these posts are now fully as important as a major Embassy, though their occupants have to do without the high-sounding title of Your Excellency.

It is no small credit to the Department of External Affairs that it has been able to develop in a few short years so brilliant a group of public servants as are now representing Canada in all the important capitals, while at the same time making a large contribution to the personnel of the United Nations. The systematic training of young men for such posts is now being carried on at several Canadian universities, and in future the work will undoubtedly be largely done by career men who have made it their profession from early life.

—National Film Board

HIS EXC. *Pierre Dupuy knows the game.*

Under the Red Shield

THERE is material for at least a hundred good play plots — mostly one-acters, it is true — in the chapters of "Red Shield in Action" which deal with the functioning of the Salvation Army ("Sally Ann" to the soldiery) in clearing up misunderstandings between men in the army during the war and their relatives and fiancées at home. The book, by Scott Young, is a record of the work of SA personnel in the second war, and next to its immense collection of dramatic stories is its extraordinary exhibition of good human common sense. The Army officially regards cigarettes as "enslaving and extravagant" (they certainly can be both), it thinks a great many cinema films "tripe" (the word is Commissioner Charles Baugh's, but who are we to contradict it?); but it stinted no effort to provide cigarettes and films for men who wanted and needed them. It did very little direct preaching; its religious work consisted rather in deeds than in sermons. It seems to have known a lot about psychology. It knew all about the longing of men away from home for their customary foods, and began catering to it long before the American forces set the fashion of serving U.S. meals wherever five U.S. soldiers were stationed together.

The British, it is to be feared, did not always understand. When the RCAF was mostly mixed up in RAF commands, the Red Shield met with many rebuffs. In one RAF station the SA man was taken for a Russian airman and viewed with great suspicion. Ice hockey was a special object of distrust, the British having got the idea that it was a form of murder; but the SA found it immensely valuable for morale. It would have been a very poor war for about 98 per cent of the Canadians if the Red Shield had not helped it along.

Roots of Solitude

SURVIVORS *of solitude on the bull-dozed*
mud-road,
Three persistent pines edge the realtor's tape;
Hemlock and spruce border the clearing
Where the first-bold bungalow made its
private walk,
Where new, raw homesites elbow their front-
age
With hectic disorder.

Slabs of pine and hemlock and spruce
Lie prone; inchoate, impotent imports
Till trowel and hammer and saw
Assemble new boxes—
Window-boxes for living.

The wide river now trickles through the
terraced rocks;
Tall chimneys enforest the slopes, and di-
rectors
Will landscape the lot where the limousines
purr.
Metropolis may not need the solitary three
pines,
The languorous spruce and hemlock sighing
And roots deep, deep in the past.

The diesel ignores primeval, knows only
The ceaseless urge jetting immensely
Over immeasurable space or through it.
No tree juts into the blue-printed streets,
Pocked with manholes, knotted with cables—
Clambering interminable cellars
Where no solitude is.

J. R. G. ADAMS

Quebec and Lewd Pictures

WE ARE far from being unsympathetic with the purpose of the Bill "Respecting Publications and Public Morals" which as we go to press is about to be considered by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. Those purposes have to do with the suppression of a type of illustration, usually but not always imported from the United States, which is not quite sufficiently lewd to fall under criminal prosecution, but which is quite sufficiently so to be regarded by most Canadians as vulgar and debasing. Periodicals which owe their circulation to this type of illustration have been expanding their business in Canada very rapidly in recent years, and the Quebec Legislature's objection to them is quite comprehensible.

The method proposed for dealing with them is to empower the Board of Cinema Censors to issue an order, declaring that an immoral illustration is involved in such and such issue of such and such periodical, after which "the publication concerned, subsequent copies included, can no longer be the object of any right of ownership or possession whatsoever in this Province." Copies of such publication may be seized without warrant and taken before a district magistrate, who shall order the destruction thereof. No appeal is provided for.

Certain obvious difficulties arise in connection with this procedure. The definition of "immoral illustration" in the Bill is as follows: "Any illustration which evokes real or fictitious scenes of crime or of the habitual life of criminals, or morbid or obscene situations or attitudes, tending to corrupt youth and to pervert morals." It is well known that the concept of immorality in the Province of Quebec is radically different from the concept of immorality in other Provinces of Canada. Canadian periodicals may therefore find it necessary to publish for Quebec a slightly different edition from that which circulates in Ontario; but the Bill does not say that the copy to be judged must be one which is offered for sale in the Province by the publisher or his agents, and a copy of the Ontario edition of, let us say, a highly

respectable twice-a-month magazine published in Toronto, taken into Quebec by a traveller, and containing "real scenes of the habitual life" of a group of Montreal gangsters, might easily lead to the magazine losing every Quebec copy of even its expurgated edition and of several subsequent issues.

We know nothing of the qualifications of the Quebec Board of Cinema Censors for judging still photographs and drawings, and obviously a great deal will depend upon the amount of common sense that they show in dealing with the heavy task which the Legislature proposes to throw upon them.

Byron, Brown and Marriage

OUR GOOD Canadian literary critic, Professor E. K. Brown, states in the *Winnipeg Free Press* that "Byron's poetry made it plain that he was a man of fashion, a gilded youth, and a constant menace to the institution of marriage." The first two of these asserfions are no doubt sound, and the third is sound to the extent that Byron was a constant menace to the exclusive proprietorial rights of numerous husbands over their wives if those wives were beautiful, passionate and of some intellectual ability. To proceed from that to the assertion that Byron was a menace to "the institution of marriage" seems to us to be going too far. Anyhow, Professor Brown is a critic of literature, not of society.

The institution of marriage was vastly safer in Byron's time, when a wife's possession of a lover made a man slightly ridiculous but seldom caused him to dash into the divorce court, than it is today when all that a dissatisfied spouse has to do in many jurisdictions is to prove some sort of "mental cruelty" and the marriage is promptly dissolved. Byron's own view was that a marriage was quite satisfactory if the husband could be sure that the first child was his own. It is not the conduct of men like Byron that undermines the institution of marriage, but the wide acceptance of the idea that marriage is a mere personal contract which can be annulled by very little more than the agreement of the parties to end it. And that idea is based upon a romantic conception of marriage, as an ideal mating of perfect compatibles, which Byron was far too sensible ever to entertain.

Concerning Degustation

THE Peterborough *Examiner*, which is generally on the side of civilization, is distressed at the rise in the price of French wines, which it thinks should be more popular in Canada as against the more customary beverage of ardent spirits. The *Examiner* has spotted one reason for the relative unpopularity of wine (other than domestic) in Canada, a reason which we have not seen referred to before. There is, says the *Examiner*, "a ridiculous snobbery attached to the better wines, and many people never have wine in their homes for fear that they will make some mistake which will disgrace them before their better-informed friends."

There may be some truth in this. The serving of wine, unlike the shaking up of a cocktail, is a matter in which a good deal of delicacy and some knowledge is required. The matter of temperature is important, and a thrill of horror went through the breast of every experienced wine-drinker the other day when a Canadian "expert" printed the advice that port should be chilled before serving. But this sort of thing is not really snobbery, it is simply a due regard for the production of the best effect upon the palate and the stomach.

Fussiness about the kind of glasses for different wines can easily be carried to an extent that is certainly snobbery. Glassware manufacturers are probably responsible for some of the changes of fashion in this regard, which of late have become so rapid that it is practically unthinkable to drink brandy in 1950 in the kind of glass that was the last word in 1945. Wine glasses do not change quite so rapidly, and people are beginning to realize that three kinds of wine glass are quite enough to meet all the needs of an ordinary household. There is, however, a certain ritualism about the drinking of wine which we should be sorry to dispense with. It is not snobbery to feel that a long stem which fits gracefully between the fingers is more suited to the degustation of a good claret than a beer glass would be. And nobody ever heard of the degustation of beer, or even of scotch and soda.

The Late Mrs. Donald Gordon

THERE have been few public servants in Canada whose wives have shared so fully in their devotion to the general good as did Mrs. Donald Gordon, whose shockingly premature death has occurred since we last went to press. Her untiring expenditure of effort and of organizing skill in the service of the Red Cross and other beneficent works during and after the war years was undoubtedly a contributing cause of her illness. With all her special interests she was as assiduous a helper in her husband's career as if that had been her only occupation, and one of her last public appearances was as hostess of a large party for staff personnel of the CNR. The deepest sympathy of many thousands of Canadians goes to Mr. Gordon in his bereavement.

Dangerous Mysticism

WHAT appears to us the most dangerous form of mysticism to arise in North America in this scientific era is set forth by a professor of philosophy in Los Angeles named Hugh Miller, English by birth and for a time resident of Germany. "The day of guilt is over," says Mr. Miller, writing between the atom bomb and the hydrogen one; "there is no sin and no crime to be evaded by scapegoat or creed. That sense of guilt was just the uneasy transition from animal to human estate. . . . Conscience, become science, guides our creation of this world. Science, become conscience, tells us that creator we always were, doing in ignorance what we now intelligently do, openly, with gladness and good cheer." If, as the American publishers claim, "readers are anxious for something that will offer plausible and scientific reasons for our American optimism and faith in the future," here are the goods.

"All that is not science," says Mr. Miller, "is necessarily infected with fear." We feel much more fearful about Mr. Miller's omnipotent and omnipresent science. The book is "The Community of Man" (Macmillan, $3.50). It says that the Russians and the Americans must learn that each is necessary to the other!

"M" is for McCann

(*"Produisez le présent feuillet avec votre déclaration d'impôt sur le revenue pour 1949."*—Cheerful admonition printed on Government Form T4-1949.)

J'AI souvent *wondered why* les *High* Ecoles
Enseignaient *French*, que j'ai trouvé *so dull;*
Pendant beaucoup d'années *I used to beef*
About past definites, et sobjonctifs;
Avoir *and* être me donnaient *the shakes*,—
Mes exercices étaient pleins de *mistakes;*
Content *was I* quand venait le *glad day*
That all my français *texts* j'abandonnais.

Pas pour jamais. *It all* revient *to haunt*
On feuillets *sent* par le gouvernement,
Montrant à moi *what's clear to everybody*,
Pourquoi français *is on the course of study*.
Ce mois de mars, *the postman in my door*
Shoved un petit feuillet, le *Form T4*—
Avec sang-froid *reminding me of dough*
Long spent, alas, mais *subject to* impôt.

J.E.P.

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passing show

FROM the criticisms of "Stromboli" we are rather gathering that Rossellini and Bergman should concentrate on raising a family.

Jean Howarth, a Vancouver columnist, is very angry with people who maintain that there is no difference of taste between butter and margarine. But the butter people are chiefly responsible for that idea, by insisting that nobody would be able to tell the difference if margarine were not colored.

We hear that Dale Carnegie's next book will be entitled "How to Make Hydrogen Bombs and Influence People."

In Manitoba in the last federal election the candidates who spent most money nearly all failed to get elected. Naturally; the candidates who got elected knew they didn't have to spend money.

Coins are being used less and paper money more. Trouser pockets aren't strong enough to carry the coins you would need to buy anything worthwhile at present prices.

It seems hard that people who can't get coal to keep themselves warm should also have to pay unemployment benefits to people who can't get jobs because their employers can't get coal to keep them employed.

In the Atomic-Hydrogen Age we seem

to have only the choice between growing up and blowing up.

Now they are again telling us that Canada's frontier is on the Rhine. If that's as far east as we are prepared to have it some European nations are going to feel awfully uncomfortable.

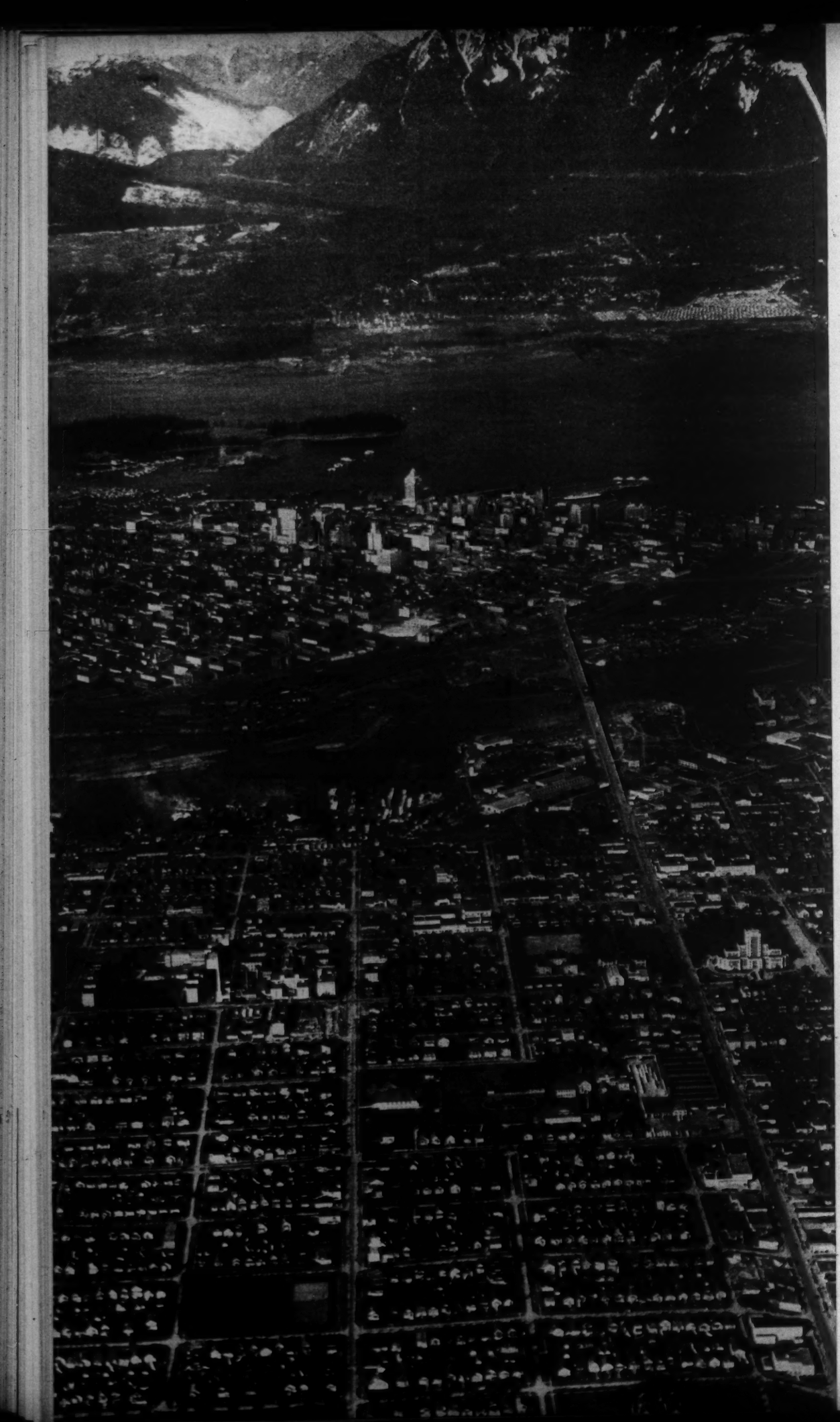
The Labor party seems pretty sure to increase Britain's production of general elections, but you can't sell them for export.

You can't unscramble a scrambled egg, and you can't say farewell to the welfare state when once it is set going.

Two out of three apartment dwellers in Britain are annoyed by the noises of their neighbors. Who would have thought deafness was so common?

We have received a report of an inquiry into a riot led by an educated Muganda against the Government of Buganda in Southern Uganda. It appears there was a lot of propaganda.

Lucy says Chiang Kai-shek's statement that he will eventually recover the mainland of China sounds to her like a tail hunting for its dog.



Beauty,

COMING UP

NEXT STOP in SN's tour of Canada's cities is the nation's capital (Mar. 28). The question: do civil servants take civic pride in OTTAWA?

A CANADIAN businessman looked out of the window of his 11th-floor room in the swank Hotel Vancouver, gazed at the graceful mountains and the shimmering water of Burrard Inlet and sighed: "That's Vancouver's trouble. It's just too, too darned beautiful. That's why, when I expand my plant, it's not going to be here. The Vancouver man is inclined to drop his hammer, look out there and think how lucky he is that he's here, instead of hammering more nails. With me, it takes so many nails to do the job. I have to have them hammered someplace where they look out the window at nothing."

Vancouver, lusty third city in Canada, is tucked into a scenic setting which makes the first-time visitor gasp when the weather is right; doesn't affect him when it's raining because he just can't see it. It's the city of beauty, of penny-ante squabbling in its civic bodies, but with a broad belief that it knows where it's going and the rest of Canada had better get out of the way.

Vancouver began squabbling even before it was born. First settlement was in 1862 when it was Gastown because one of its loud-mouths was nicknamed Gassy Jack. A little later it was Granville. And when, in 1886, it applied to the Victoria Legislature for a charter, that body seethed with controversy. Half wanted Granville; half, Vancouver, after the British explorer, suggested by Sir William Van Horne, then CPR vice-president. Vancouver Island objected, said the name would conflict with that of the island. So Vancouver citizens closed their ranks, and insisted on Vancouver. Even this year, a Victoria alderman objected to Vancouver's name for this reason, and a Vancouver alderman indignantly replied that Victoria, and all of Vancouver Island for that matter, should consider itself an annex of Vancouver city.

Vancouver is sometimes a curious mixture of romantic feeling about the past and practical approach to the present. For instance, the CPR engine that hauled the first train was presented to the city a few years ago. There were appropriate ceremonies, and then a full-scale row about where it should be placed. The problem finally was dumped on the Park Board which put the locomotive near Kitsilano Beach and then had to take off the brass bell because children climbed up and clanged it too much.

There's no doubt Vancouver is a favored spot from both an economic and tourist point of view. Vancouver's beauty lies on the North Shore where the mountains tower behind the city of North Vancouver and the municipality of West Vancouver.

—Photo by Ray Munro

Bounce and Bombast: VANCOUVER

by Gordon McCallum and Melwyn Breen

The two transcontinental railways end at Vancouver, "gateway to the Pacific." Grain, apples, lumber, fish, a thousand other exports go through all parts of the world to help the city maintain its economic level. Great ships and little ones come to pick up their cargoes; walk Vancouver streets and you'll see Russians, Norwegians, a dozen other nationalities in their sailor clothes.

It's a busy place with clean streets, warm in summer, rarely too cold in winter. Its citizens blush and apologize when it snows, which it does once or twice every winter (and *really* did this past winter). But they like to boast about the summer. You can't blame them; they are grand and thousands upon thousands of prairie folks come out to sniff the sea air, lie on the beaches. But in the winter it's a two-to-one bet it will be raining, although the temperature is comparatively mild, hovering in the 30's and 40's.

It's that winter-mild weather which gives the city some of its headaches. Thousands of seasonal workers move out when their prairie jobs fold, and they add to the coast unemployed. Thousands of prairie farmers, their pockets bulging (and usually well zippered) come in during winter—"prairie schooners", as some BC people call them. The winter visitor who spends his money with abandon is the lumberjack who leaves his job before Christmas, gets to Vancouver, and goes back late in January.

But not all tourists have money—some of them have guns. Time after time criminals caught in Vancouver list their home cities as on the prairies, or in Eastern Canada.

Vancouver has been compared to an Irish family: its members beat the daylights out of each other, but let the next-door neighbor open up, and the ranks close to a solid family front. Sometimes there's much more talk and argument than action. That fault starts with the City Council and comes down from there. Aldermen, who draw $3000 a year and kick because it's not enough, have more talk than statesmanship or citizenship. For instance, in January, 1949, the airport administration building burned.

Well, the new one won't be ready until March 1 this year because: (1) Council for months couldn't agree where to build the new one—this side of the airport or that; (2) it quarrelled with Ottawa on how much Federal money it would get. During the argument plane passengers used makeshift buildings. Council didn't seem to care too much: with aldermen, there seemed to be a principle, by gum, and they were going to uphold it. About the airport: Vancouver aviation enthusiasts have built up the belief it's "the busiest airport in Canada." Montreal, Toronto, or Edmonton can dispute it. But who cares? That's the way Vancouver *likes* to feel about the airport.

Opposition in civic affairs is supplied by the CCF, which follows the usual party line of public operation of utilities, etc., shouts mightily from time to time that the BC Electric Railway should be taken over. Each year, a Citizens' Committee meets, selects likely material from all anti-CCF factions including labor, runs them as candidates. As a result, both Labor and business have good representation on council. (No CCF-ers this year.)

VANCOUVER seems to wear a continual chip on its shoulder: its citizens aren't kidding visitors from the east when they ask: "Well, how do you like being in Canada?" Canada, to that group, is everything west of the Rockies down to the first dampness on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The East is everything that is not British Columbia. And to BC, the East is evil, a place continually seizing BC dollars for Ottawa taxes or the cash boxes of big firms. But maybe, in a brash salesman-sort of way, Vancouver and BC are right in having this spirit. It's a heart-warming feeling—if you can stand it—of "I'm always right; the other fellow doesn't know what he's talking about," Vancouver has at least a belief in itself.

There's no denying that Seattle, Wash., and the rest of the western U.S. has an influence on Vancouver. Thousands of Americans come up every year, moan about the good roads which aren't as good as the ones in Washington, Oregon or California, and snicker because Vancouver stores are closed all day Wednesday. They don't like Government liquor stores closing at 6 p.m., and 1 p.m. on Wednesdays. They object because they can't conveniently go to a cocktail bar. That, of course, can be remedied if you know the ropes. Vancouver doesn't have cocktail bars as such, but it has a half-dozen clubs with membership open to almost anyone at two dollars a year. Some, such as the Arctic Club, are semi-swank.

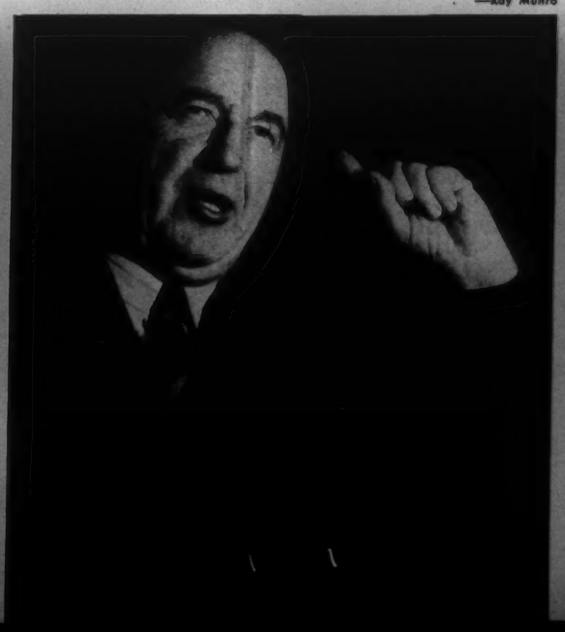
Police leave the clubs alone. Once in a while they bring in a few bootleggers. But some claim you can still get a bootleg bottle easily, from 25 to 100 per cent extra, when you get to know certain telephone numbers.

—C. P. Dettloff

CHINATOWN *amusements include traditional parades. Though sometimes raided for gambling, city's 20,000 Chinese are quiet, industrious, mind own business.*

GREETER *Leo Sweeney is city's No. 1 salesman, calls rain "liquid sunshine."*

—Ray Munro



BUSINESSMAN *Charles Thompson is present mayor. Elected by anti-CCF Citizens' Committee, he is still in his first term.*

—Ray Munro

BEAUTY *Queen of UBC Anita Henderson, fêted by sponsor G. T. Cunningham.*

—CP

—Ray Munro

FISHING *fleet rides at anchor in Coal Harbor. Commercial fishing is one of city's great enterprises.*

—C. P. Dettloff

FREIGHTERS *to Orient and Coastal points make city one of our most important ports.*

—C. P. Dettloff

LOGS for Vancouver's hungry mills are towed by tugs past Prospect Point (upper left) of Stanley Park.

Policemen, because the need is greater, devote much attention to traffic. Juries are slow to convict in traffic manslaughter cases, but drive through a school zone at more than 15 m.p.h. and the police, stationed at each school-route intersection, the courts and the citizens themselves will be on your neck. It's a bright spot in traffic control in a city where the death toll last year was 43.

There has been no one, by the way, to replace the "Great McGeer" in the city's political life. McGeer, red-faced, loud-talking, thoroughly disliked by as many who loved him, died while in office with his arms folded across his chest, alone in his den and content to know his name would never fade from the city records. And it seemed only fitting that there was an argument about whether his ashes should hold a place of honor at city hall. They are not there yet. There are some who say there will never be another McGeer, and others who say it's just as well. Now Vancouver's mayor is Charles Thompson, successful businessman (Vancouver Motors, Ford dealers), who came from a small Saskatchewan town. His speeches are not like the Great McGeer's. They are quiet. Still in his first term, elected by a Citizens' Committee which is a coalition against the CCF, he isn't being judged yet.

Vancouver is a city of homes. Like other big cities (around 385,000 in Vancouver itself, 500,000 in Greater Vancouver) it has its slum areas, its Skid Row where the alkies and the dope addicts loiter and fight, steal and kill. But it has great areas of well built homes, most stucco-covered, single-family units, with lawns which are green most of the year.

Vancouver husbands, perhaps more than anywhere in Canada, are Mr. Fix-its, who keep the grass trim, the hedges neat, and help each other with a faulty furnace or a kitchen sink. It is a city of beautiful lawns and flowers—the growing season is ten months long in most years; sometimes roses still bloom on Christmas Day. The wives will tell you there's dirt besides beauty because the industrial smoke incidence is high.

MR. VANCOUVER buys his electricity, manufactured gas and streetcar or trolley-coach rides from the BC Electric Railway Co., an efficient $250 million concern; grouses loudly about the 10-cent transportation fares; reads three daily newspapers, the *Province*, the *Sun* and the morning paper, the *News-Herald*. The papers are lively, highly competitive. They lean hard on local news, gleefully report it with pictures when a principal orders slacks-clad girls from school (SN, Feb. 21) and (as in the *Province*) have the fashion editor write a piece saying slacks are all right. There are some who believe the newspapers lead in public opinion. But Vancouver citizens are pretty individualistic. Some of the parents of the slacks-clad girls, for instance, just let the students stay at home until the weather warmed up. No principal was going to boss *them*.

A good many radios in Vancouver homes are tuned to west coast American stations, but its local radio production rates near the top as Canadian standards go. Best-known political commentator on the air is Elmore Philpott, leftish columnist of the *Vancouver Sun*. Perhaps the best-known news commentator is Dick Diespecker of the *Daily Province* and CKWX. He also writes a *Province* radio column and gets right into the Vancouver-is-best spirit with this observation: "We think we have the best radio artists in Canada. This is the only city outside of Toronto where the CBC has won international radio awards for drama and the only city in Canada where a private station has done likewise. . . ."

On Sundays, Vancouver people like to visit great Stanley Park with its beautiful and gigantic Douglas firs, green grass, swimming pools, beaches and a zoo of which they are justifiably ashamed. They may choose to drive through the park and across the great Lions Gate suspension bridge to the North Shore. Approximately 12,000 people cross that bridge every day to get to jobs in the city. Some of them come from high on the North Shore mountains, where British money has opened British Properties and where it takes $30,000 or so to build a home in order to keep up with the Joneses.

In the summer, a Vancouverite can go to the city's unique Theatre Under the Stars. The audience sits in the open, the plays are under a great dome. But — and this is another example of the squabbling — at this moment there's a danger the Theatre Under the Stars might be wrecked. There's a fight going on about who should boss it.

Under the capable direction of Gordon Hilker, theatre man who brings many of the stars to the city, Theatre Under the Stars has won a wide reputation. It was produced by the Park Board. A row started when the board rented a building, and sublet space to music and drama teachers. The idea was that the board would draw some local talent from them for Theatre Under the Stars. An opposition group developed, found a city charter gimmick which ruled out the renting of the building, and City Council had to tell the Park Board to quit it. Latest development is that the Park Board has set up a separate company for Theatre Under the Stars.

On week ends, the Vancouverite may leave everything and go fishing. It's one of the citizen's great out-door sports. The *Province* and the *Sun* each has a staff man whose sole job is to squire the big shots who want to go fishing, and to talk for hours (for the good of the paper) with a fisherman who comes in and wants advice on how to cast a fly or net a salmon. On Sundays and other occasions, Vancouver can hear the top-flight Vancouver Symphony Orchestra under conductor Jacques Singer.

In the spring and fall, you can swim in Vancouver and ski on the same day over in the North Shore mountains. A new ski lift is within 30 minutes driving time of the city centre. There are hundreds of enthusiasts.

An extremely active body, culture-wise, is Vancouver's Community Arts Council of the Vancouver Symphony Society. Going forward at present is

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

—D. McLeod

CIVIC PRIDE *radiates from grin of colorful street musician.*

—C. P. Dettloff

SIKH *maiden preens before Temple mirror. The "Gateway to the Pacific" is a crucible for many Far Eastern nations, including reflux of Japanese.*

—Ray Munro

CHIEF *Constable Walter Mulligan heads traffic safety drive.*

ARCTIC WAR IS DIFFERENT

Sweetbriar Showed Us How Ready We Are, What Is Yet To Be Done

by Michael Young

—Ashley & Crippen
MICHAEL YOUNG

HOW close are we to being ready? In February I watched five thousand troops manoeuvring in the north-west corner of the continent to give some evidence on which an answer to the question can be based. Exercise Sweetbriar put the men, their equipment, vehicles and aircraft to as realistic a test as is possible under peace time conditions.

It has been estimated that for every degree drop in temperature below zero, a man's efficiency falls by two per cent. Theoretically, at this rate, when the temperature reached -50 degrees, war-making would come to a stop. That's well and good if two conditions apply 1) "time is on our side" and 2) the enemy is just as vulnerable to the cold.

There is no guarantee that the first condition will apply, and war in other theatres has shown that with any of our potential enemies, the second does not. My own experience supports the estimate about the fall in efficiency, but that was the experience of an untrained man.

What proper training can do was brought out very graphically on Sweetbriar. The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry crossed the Donjek river when the temperature was 40 below zero. To newsmen and other unindoctrinated observers, there was no doubt that their own efficiency quotient was down to 20 per cent. The Princess Pats, however, with weeks of arctic training behind them, took the cold in their stride. It was just as obvious that the extreme cold had little effect on *their* efficiency.

Can Do

The Pats, the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, the RCAF air and ground crews kept this up for two weeks. By the end of the exercise, North American defence chiefs were fully satisfied that, with their present equipment, men can make war in the Arctic.

But both senior officers and the hardy soldiers themselves were agreed that two continuous weeks was about as much as a man could take, after that he would have to be taken out of the line and back to warm quarters. This means that, although only relatively small numbers of troops would be involved at one time in operations in this area, (the Deputy Manoeuvre Commander on Sweetbriar, Brigadier-General G. C. Stewart estimates 10,000 men) they would have to be rotated frequently. A large number of men, consequently, will have to be trained in arctic warfare before we are, in the personnel sense, ready.

Sweetbriar showed that men can be trained to fight efficiently in the north; it remains now to train enough of them.

Men can be good, but in modern war, equipment is the deciding factor between victory and defeat. That was the second question Sweetbriar sought to answer. Can our present equipment stand up to the combination of sub-zero temperatures and mountainous country?

Skilful flying and persevering ground work kept Vampires, F80's and F 82's flying. Mechanical casualty rates were as much as 50 per cent less than had been expected. And it's worth noting here that the maintenance work was done under very severe conditions—in the open.

As for ground transport, by the halfway mark in the exercise, when vehicles had already covered thousands of rugged arctic miles, only five per cent of them had become casualties, and most of these were repaired locally and put back in action by the RCEME.

There are some things about that part of the world, however, that can beat even good men and good equipment. Signals, particularly, come in for some of this. In northern areas, atmospheric conditions play hob with radio. A message can be coming in strongly and then, "just as if someone had pulled down a blind" the signals stop. It's not "fading" which you get on the set in your living room; it's an absolute cut-off.

This troublesome factor is well known in the north. It has been explained as the effect of large mineral deposits, or the *aurora borealis*, but the explanation favored by army and air force signals chiefs is that the ionosphere does not reflect the sound waves as it does further south. In the north, from time to time, the short wave vibrations just pass through it.

The trouble can be overcome, but it is very expensive to do so. Signals could be transmitted by long wave, which travels along the ground, but because the range of long wave transmission is limited, the area would have to be dotted with repeater stations.

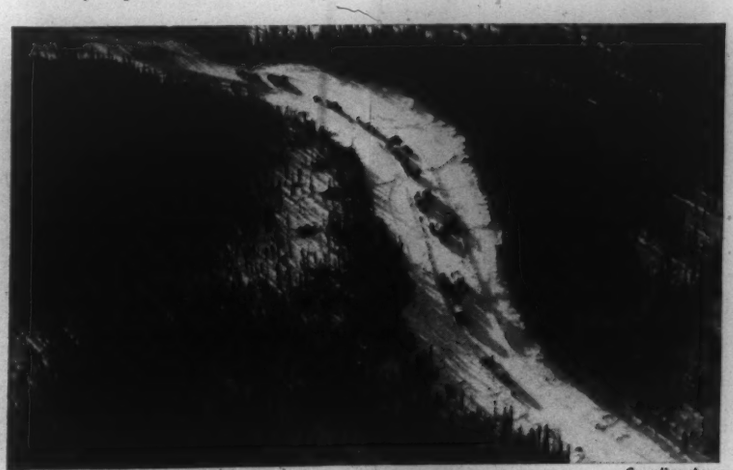
Early warning radar runs into the same sort of difficulty. Major W. L. Benedict of the United States air force said that early warning radar was virtually useless in the north-west, at the strategic Whitehorse 'drome particularly. That area is like the inside of a saucer; it is surrounded by mountains, and the line of sight radar runs into too many blind spots.

Adequate radar warning would be a very costly business in terms of both manpower and money. A station could be set up on a high peak where it would give reasonable coverage, but it would be useless against aircraft flying down valleys. Unless the valleys were covered—and that would take a lot of equipment—the early warning arrangements would be pretty inadequate, and would have to be supplemented by a permanent fighter "cap" over vulnerable areas.

Defence Minister Brooke Claxton and senior U.S. and Canadian officers were unanimous in declaring that the successful integration of U.S. and Canadian command was the outstanding achievement of the exercise.

To an outsider the organization of Sweetbriar seemed to be top heavy—too many headquarters, centres and senior officers. But in this connection two points should be borne in mind: first, the exercise was designed to train administrative personnel as well as fighting troops, and consequently as many as possible were included in the exercise; and second, the headquarters and control centres could serve a much larger body of troops than those engaged in Sweetbriar.

The satisfactions and inadequacies which were proven on Sweetbriar are vitally important to North American defence. The north-west is now less vulnerable than it was a month ago, if only for the fact that thousands of Canadian and American troops are familiar with that part of the continent, have no longer any fear of the severe cold, and have confidence in the ability of their equipment and their own know-how to serve them well in an arctic war.



—Canadian Army
AIR SUPREMACY A "MUST": *Only one road makes vehicles very vulnerable.*

—Canadian Army
GOOD MAINTENANCE, *though done in the open, kept them flying.*

Air Supremacy

Combined operations between ground and air are perhaps more important in that area than they have been anywhere else. Ground forces can move along one highway. They can do so throughout the year, but before the highway could be used to any extent, we would have to have, not merely air superiority, but absolute air supremacy.

There was no problem of supply on the exercise. The Deputy Manoeuvre Commander, U.S. Brigadier-General George C. Stewart, holds that the limit to the number of troops which can be employed in the area is the number which can be deployed in the mountainous and tree covered borders of the Highway, not the number which can be supplied.

It's a case of training enough troops so that frequent unit rotation is possible. The Canadian north is no place for an untrained or an exhausted soldier. In more temperate climates it has been possible to fight a war of desperation under those conditions, that's not true of the north—an untrained or exhausted man simply cannot survive there.

We know that now, and we have the time to train men for it. Defence chiefs point out that, if properly trained and deployed, a relatively small garrison can prevent another Pearl Harbor. But we must have, throughout the continent, a large number of troops trained for arctic fighting so that adequate rotation is possible.

Sweetbriar was a successful exercise. It showed that what has been done has been done right, but what is more important, it showed what has yet to be done. Of these, training more men for arctic fighting was generally agreed to be the most important.

THE PARTICULAR CIRCLE OF CONNOISSEURS

CAN THE U.S. MAKE UP ITS MIND

Americans Would Like Europe To Earn More Dollars But Don't Want To Buy

by Michael Barkway

TWO OR THREE senators lounged in their chairs behind a long table in the Senate Caucus room. One or two others drifted in and out. Presiding was the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Connally — huge, red-faced, rough-voiced Senator Tom Connally.

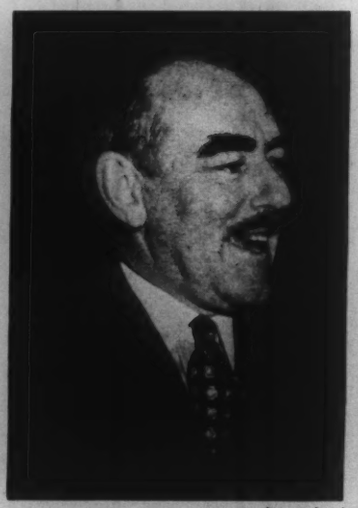
These were the hearings on the Marshall Plan, or ECA program, for 1950-51. Listening to the senators' interruptions and questions one was tempted to doubt the value of the careful explanations the officials had prepared. But if anyone did bother to follow them, two new features stuck out a mile.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

The first was the most noticed because it called for the easiest kind of action—somebody else's. It is the proposal to withhold $600 million from the allocations for individual countries and use it to support the proposed European Payments Union and to encourage trade controls.

This represents the latest attempt by Mr. Hoffman to persuade, drive or bribe the European countries into the kind of economic "integration" which appears here to be the only way of making their production competitive.

Officials of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation generally agree that a European Payments Union can be set up. But they say it is a highly technical and difficult business. They are not disposed to rush it, because, if it got off on the wrong foot, the final result would be worse than not having tried it at all.


—International

ACHESON'S SMILE *has not been so ready lately, as his logical arguments for a long, steady pull meet heavier going in the Senate and the House.*

But the U.S. Government wants action quickly. Privately, ECA officials hope that OEEC can agree on a plan by early April. All these allocations of course will have to be reviewed if Congress cuts the requested total of $2,950,000,000.

The second new feature of both Mr. Acheson's and Mr. Hoffman's presentation was something much more difficult for Senators and Congressmen than thundering exhortations to Europe—the encouragement of imports into the United States. The Foreign Relations Committee hearings showed how difficult a subject it is. John Kenney, the ECA chief in Britain, touched off explosions by Senators Connally and Lodge.

Connally was incensed about British restrictions on oil imports: he comes from Texas. Lodge was incensed about British sales of textiles in the United States: he comes from Massachusetts.

The next day half-a-dozen senators rushed to get into the act with dire forebodings of the awful results of European competition on American firms. But both Mr. Acheson and Mr. Hoffman had the answer to this. They gave it firmly and clearly.

The "Hoffman Plan"

The most that Western Europe could possibly sell in the United States in competitive goods even by 1953 was less than one per cent of American production. This could not possibly do the United States any harm. The only thing it might do was to hurt certain particular districts which depended on one non-competitive industry; and the way to deal with that was by direct government help to the district affected.

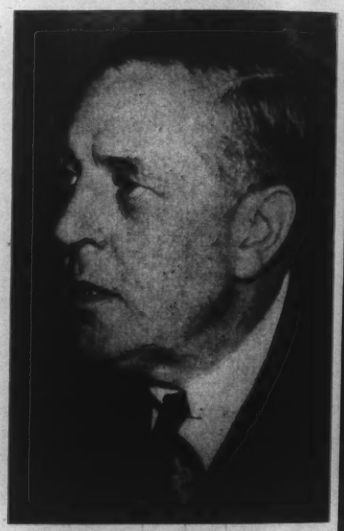
This is a proposal which the Administration will "plug" both for the United States and for Europe. But it is still no more than a seed which has barely begun to germinate in the mind of the public.

This is not a quick process. The contrast is striking between the things Mr. Hoffman expects Europe to do "within 90 days," and the long months and years the Administration has to accept as the period necessary to change American habits of thought.

It would be vastly easier for President Truman and his administration if they could persuade themselves that some of the dramatic and sweeping steps which are being discussed here could lead to any profitable outcome. But neither in Europe nor in the Far East do they see any quick or easy answer. There is only the difficult and slow process of building up prosperity, to turn weak areas into strong ones.

The Marshall Plan represents the most important part of that process yet undertaken. But it covers only Western Europe and only until 1952. The task which Mr. Acheson now faces is to find some means of extending the process to the Far East and beyond 1952.

It is no secret that this task is giving the State Department the worst of its present worries. The ideas and studies which are being brooded over so carefully are still too sketchy and inconclusive for public discussion. But it is already clear that the debate is about means and not ends, about "how" and not about "whether". This Administration knows that it cannot dodge the job of helping Far Eastern countries financially and economically; it also knows that it cannot simply leave Europe to stew in its own juice after 1952.


NEW "HOFFMAN PLAN" *calls for pressure on Europe to integrate, plus more American imports from Europe.*

Post-1952 Europe and even pre-1952 Far East present a twin challenge to which there is probably one answer and not two. Even if there were no other link between the two problems Britain presents an inescapable one, through her responsibilities for Malaya and Hong Kong, through her Commonwealth and trading ties with other countries of the area, and above all through her financial obligations in India and Pakistan in the war-accumulated sterling funds of those countries.

For this reason particularly, the State Department was hoping for a blunt and complete discussion with Britain as soon as a new government was installed after the election. It is discouraged by the precarious situation of the new government and hopes that at least on these vital questions Mr. Atlee and Mr. Churchill will be able to present a united front.

U.K. Exporters Make Sense When It Comes To Dollars!

Despite Britain's dire need for dollars, British exporters steer clear of dollar markets. Writing from England, Philip T. Drew tells why; and reveals a new insurance plan to aid dollar earners.

In Next Week's Saturday Night

SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

interpreting Canada and the World to Canadians

national round-up

British Columbia:

ON THE SHELF

THE PROVINCE is squaring off for another fullscale argument. This one: Should the B C Provincial Police, formed in 1858, 15 years before the RCMP, be replaced by the mounties as in some other provinces, such as Alberta, (in 1931)?

Victoria Attorney-General's Department and the RCMP are negotiating on details. There are two advantages: Victoria would get its province-wide policing cheaper ($1,413,825 this fiscal year) and Ottawa would have better policing facilities in a province where it has to have some men anyway. The BC police check speeders, crime, pick up drunks in small villages that have no constables but hire police protection from the province.

The minute the secret was out about negotiations, there were cries in the legislature and signs of a full-scale debate. Attorney-General Gordon Wismer kept mum.

■ In Vancouver, Mayor Charles Thompson, seven aldermen and a dozen top civic officials took to the air in a ride sponsored by the *Daily Province* and Trans-Canada Airlines to take a look at the smog. The trip came on the first really smoggy day after the *Province* had suggested that if the civic leaders took a look from the air on such a day, they'd put teeth in the city's anti-smoke bylaw. What they saw: plenty of thick "soup" between them and the ground, smoke belching from chimneys that should not be smoking.

Manitoba:

HAVEN

SEVEN Trappist monks from China, refugees from the wars that have ravaged their homeland are finding peace and a haven at the Trappist monastery in St. Norbert in Manitoba.

Their ages range from 27 to 45. Six of them are Chinese. The eldest, Father Denys, is a Belgian who has lived in China for the last 16 years.

They came originally from Our Lady of Joy monastery in Cheng-tmy, Hopeh province. For four months their monastery lay between the armies of the Communists and Nationalists. When the Communists began to gain ground the Trappist fathers left.

They escaped to Hong Kong. They had learned that they would not be left to live their peaceful lives behind Communist lines. One monastery was burned by the Reds and at least 32 members of the Trappist order have died under Communist rule. Sixteen were put to death, six tortured, according to the seven members of the order now living in Manitoba.

■ Baby sitters are being exploited in Manitoba, legislature members learned recently. Hon. Charles Greenlay, Minister of Labor, introduced a bill designed to crack down on the exploiters. His department had discovered cases of baby-sitting agencies demanding commissions from its "sitters" of as high as 20 per cent. Worse, it had uncovered more than one case of an agency demanding commissions from its employees *after* they had quit baby-sitting and found full-time work.

—CP

VERSATILE *monks. Fr. Breda victim*

—CP

PRECEDENT SET: *For the first time in the history of the famed French-Canadian regiment, Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, a Governor-General of Canada attended their annual regimental dinner. Viscount Alexander of Tunis, attired as honorary colonel of the Irish Guards, is shown here inspecting guard of honor.*

Quebec:

SHAKEUP

THREE WEEKS ago, when Montreal's Director of Police J. Albert Langlois, MBE, told the Executive Committee that vice was virtually non-existent in Canada's metropolis, a number of civic organizations quickly labelled the chief's document as "whitewash" (SN, Feb. 27).

Then, one day last week, presumably after having studied the Langlois statement, the City's seven-man executive committee, headed by J. O. Asselin, suddenly announced that "the morality division has not been entirely up to the standard of its task . . . . there is a certain degree of negligence." The committee also let it be known that, in their opinion, Director Langlois has not produced "the results called for."

A day later, when newsmen asked the chief for comments, he said:

1. New blood is needed in the 40-man morality squad.
2. Assistant-Director Ernest Pleau no longer heads it.
3. He (Langlois) will not resign.

By week's end, as night club owners whose permits had been cancelled prepared to fight it out in the courts, Montrealers were looking forward to learning who would next head the city's most talked-about police unit.

Ontario:

NEXT, PLEASE

WHEN men at Folean's shop in Windsor hear *"Kes on jargmine?"* or its English equivalent, they all want to jump. Because they are the words of a pretty Estonian girl, the first woman barber in town. The phrase is Estonian for "Who's next?" But Miss Selma Pruus can say it also in Russian, German and English.

Miss Pruus was operating her own barber shop when the Russians overran Estonia early in the war. Faced with a choice of Siberia or flight, she chose the latter. Germany was her home during and immediately after the war.

She didn't like the Nazis but also doesn't like the Communists. "I know very good what Communism is like, and how people live under its rule." She left her mother, father and sister in Estonia, and hasn't heard from them since she fled her homeland. "They may be alive, they may be dead—I do not know."

—Dalgleish, Windsor Star

SELMA *Pruus: Kes on jargmine?*

She knows her trade as satisfied customers will attest. They like her delicate and deft touch, either with the razor or clippers.

And, if the worst comes to the worst, she is a qualified pedicurist, though Mr. Folean's shop hasn't the facilities for the clipping of toenails.

Miss Pruus doesn't do badly in tips, either. Her winsome smile and fine workmanship sort of loosens customers up.

New Brunswick:

WINGED STANES

MARITIME devotees of the roarin' game have organized Canada's first club of its kind — the "Flying Curlers."

Each winter the members charter a plane to carry them to some far-off curling centre for a goodwill tournament.

The membership is limited to 30, according to the by-laws, because that's an average plane-load. The club already has a long waiting list. Dr. E. S. Giddings of Charlottetown, PEI, is President and N. T. Rockwell of Saint John is Vice-President.

This winter the Flying Curlers winged their way to St. John's, Newfoundland, stayed four days, played 36 matches—winning 17, tying one and losing 18—and were turned back by a total score of 201 shots to 182.

Newfoundlanders told the airborne curlers—who had flown over for their first visit the previous winter—that they are the first club ever to invade the new province.

Incidentally, the chief pilot of the plane, Charlie Trainor, is one of the club's skips.

PRINCES AND PAUPERS

IF you're a charity patient in any institution in York County, NB, which is supported wholly or in part by a municipal grant, you'll probably have butter on your bread this spring—though many of the municipal taxpayers who pay for the butter can afford only margarine for themselves.

The paradox results from steps which are being taken by the York County Council to cut off financial help to institutions that use a substitute for butter.

This change has been recommended to municipalities by the Southern New Brunswick District Farmers' Federation, and agricultural York

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Chinese Elm Hedge

will grow 2 feet first year — 25 plants sufficient for 25 feet (12 to 20 inches bushy) $2.98—seedlings 12 inches high $4.50 per 100 (plant 6 inches apart)

Giant Exhibition Peonies in colors red, white or pink, 3 for $1.89

Apple trees 3 feet high in varieties McIntosh, Spy, Delicious, 3 for $1.98

Plum trees 3 feet high in varieties Burbank and Lombard, 4 for $2.98.

Free Colour Garden Guide With Every Order

Brookdale-Kingsway Nurseries
BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

Varvara — when found by Foster Parents' Plan for War Children in Greece.

Varvara — after receiving Plan care for many months.

"I WANT A BLUE EYE—"

This is Varvara, a twelve-year-old Greek child. Her father and mother starved to death during World War II. Varvara was eight years old when she witnessed this ghastly death of her parents. She still talks about it. Three years later, during the civil war in Greece, Varvara was hit in the cheek by a mortar shell. She lost her right eye completely, and the vision of her left eye has been greatly impaired. Yet life holds great joy for Varvara: a hair-bow, a dress, a spoon, a meal—things hitherto unknown to this little girl. To say nothing of plastic surgery for her face. This means a series of operations, but eventually all the shell fragments will be removed and horrible infections cleared. Then Varvara will be able to wear an artificial eye. Although her left eye is brown, Varvara says joyfully, "I want a blue eye!"

This child is but one of thousands who have been maimed and disfigured by war—war which is still raging in many parts of the world. Funds are needed for plastic surgery, artificial eyes, and artificial limbs.

You alone, or a group to which you belong, can help the thousands of children now in desperate need overseas, by becoming a foster parent. You will receive a case history and photograph of the child. Correspondence through our office is encouraged.

The Plan is helping children of fourteen different nationalities in Greece, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland, England, Czechoslovakia and China. By aiding these children you are working for the greatest aim of all—for peace.

The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children does not do mass relief. Each child is treated as an individual with the idea that besides food, clothing, shelter and education, the child will live in a homelike atmosphere and receive the loving care that so rightly belongs to childhood.

EDNA BLUE, International Chairman.

FOSTER PARENTS' PLAN FOR WAR CHILDREN DEPT. TSN-2
P.O. Box 65, Station "B", Montreal, Que., Canada

A. I wish to become a Foster Parent of a War Child for one year, if possible,

sex ..... I will pay $15 a month for one year ($180.00). Payments will be made quarterly ( ), yearly ( ), monthly ( ). I enclose herewith my first payment $.....

B. I cannot "adopt" a child, but I would like to help a child by contributing $.....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Prov. ..... Date .....

Contributions are deductible from Income Tax

County is one of the first areas to adopt the idea.

The insistence on using butter may mean that charitable institutions will require larger grants than they otherwise would—as currently butter is selling for about 68 cents a pound and margarine for half that.

Nova Scotia:

PRIORITY

MONTREAL consulting engineer Dr. P. L. Pratley said in Halifax recently that construction of the long-awaited Halifax-Dartmouth bridge could start by the Spring of next year.

Dr. Pratley said, however, that work on the drawings would not begin immediately as preliminary work on the Strait of Canso bridge, connecting Nova Scotia mainland with the island of Cape Breton, must be completed first. Dr. Pratley has been retained also for the Canso bridge construction and tenders for this project will be called late June or July.

"Priority must be given to the Strait of Canso bridge project," he said. "It is only logical to finish that job first. Then we can get started on the harbor bridge."

Newfoundland:

SHORT END?

HAVING lost its case before the Board of Transport Commissioners, Newfoundland is appealing to the Governor-General-in-Council and if it loses its railway freight appeal the loss will cost Newfoundland $4,350,000 annually, it has been estimated in St. John's. This large amount is the difference Newfoundland is paying the CNR yearly and will continue to pay unless the higher officials in Ottawa decide, as Newfoundland claims, that there is a discriminatory action on the part of the CNR in its freight rate structure for the new province.

Most of the extra freight costs accrue on internal hauling within the province and it is claimed that Newfoundland is paying an average of $12.80 per ton more for comparable distances in the Maritimes. Flour is given as one example where the broken down freight rates show that in Newfoundland a sack costs 47 cents more than in other Maritime provinces to freight by rail in the island.

■ Fisheries Board Chairman Raymond Gushue recently visited Franco Spain and Portugal in the interests of the Newfoundland fish trade. He succeeded in getting an order from Spain which had not purchased Newfoundland fish for several years, although formerly it had been one of the island's principal customers.

—CP

NEW COMBINES CHIEF. *Thomas D. MacDonald, 41, is Canada's new Chief Combines Commissioner. A former deputy attorney-general of Nova Scotia and a lawyer by profession, Mr. MacDonald succeeds F. A. McGregor, who resigned Jan. 1 in protest over the government's handling of his flour-milling report.*

—CP

EAST MEETS WEST. *Lester B. Pearson, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, meets a Japanese delegation of 14 members of the Japanese Diet in Ottawa. Mr. Pearson shakes hands with Takeshi Yamazaki, left, chairman of the delegation and Secy.-Gen., democratic liberal party.*

then and now

Appointments

Thomas D. MacDonald, KC, has been appointed as Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act. Mr. MacDonald, a native of Stellarton, NS, held the position of Superintendent of Bankruptcy prior to this.

Emile Vaillancourt, Canadian Minister to Yugoslavia, has been appointed Ambassador to Peru.

Marriage

Joy Williams, daughter of Lt.-Col. Robert Williams of Oakville, Ont., and member of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in Paris, to **Michael Brown,** New York composer; in May.

Deaths

Mrs. Donald Gordon, 47, wife of the President of CNR; in Montreal of a heart attack. Mrs. Gordon was awarded the MBE for her wartime work with the Canadian Red Cross and servicemen's canteen activities in Ottawa.

Cyril Francis Davie, K.C., age 68; at Duncan, BC. Mr. Davie was Speaker of the BC Legislature during the Tolmie administration. Author of a legal work and articles in the *Canadian Bar Review.*

world affairs

HOW TO AVERT WAR?

THE EXPRESSION "World War III" has not been used, I think, more than three or four times in these columns in all the years that it has been bandied about so freely. This has not been from any lack of readiness to face the possibility of another war, but because of my sole preoccupation with means to avert it.

I still think it can be averted. But time is running perilously short. An extremely dangerous shift in the balance of power in the world has been brought about during the past half year by the Soviet production of atomic weapons and the Communist sweep through Asia.

—©Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

The Western world has done nothing whatever to counter this shift in the balance during that time, and if it does not take some bold step soon there will be a strong temptation for the men in the Kremlin to take advantage of their brilliant military position.

Up to a couple of years ago it was taken for granted by many of our best students of Soviet affairs that their expansionist policy followed quite different lines from that which we had met in the Germans. Superb organizers and dominated by the military tradition, the Germans built their power towards a deadline fixed within a year or two, and then struck while their advantage was at a maximum. The Soviets seemed to be in no such hurry. As Russians, time was not supposed to mean so much to them; as Marxists, did they not believe implicitly that "the wave of the future" would carry them on inexorably, as the "capitalist" nations went from crisis to crisis?

It is not considered safe any longer to rely on this supposition. The Second World War has left the Russians as the most militaristic of the nations. Their crack troops now carry the Roman standard and goosestep on parade, as the Germans once goosestepped with their *Schellenbaüme*. Their rank and pay divisions between officers and men are the sharpest, and discipline the sternest, of any modern army.

—Serrano, Parade Magazine
THOSE ATOMIC JITTERS

As early as 1943 cadet schools were re-established, named after the famous Tsarist general Suvorov. From the Eastern European satellites and from Peking come reports of the overweening attitude of Soviet military advisers. One of the things Tito complained of in his letters to Stalin was the insistence of these officers that everything be done the way the Red Army did it.

In his reply Stalin emphasized one of the most fateful factors in the whole situation: that *no country had been liberated without the direct help of the Red Army*. Italy and France were not "liberated", he added, only because the Red Army was prevented by circumstances from rendering such direct aid.

Finally, if the Soviet leaders have not been working to a military timetable, it is now working on them. According to the moderate and able General Bedell Smith, recently American Ambassador to Moscow, and Wing Commander Asher Lee, the RAF Intelligence officer who did the best book on the *Luftwaffe* and has now produced a book on the Soviet Air Force, the Soviets are producing tanks, planes and other equipment at a rate far above the peacetime replacement needs of even their immense army.

The fact that these arms will become obsolete in a few years represents a constant pressure to make use of them. The fact that, at the present time, they give the Soviets an overwhelming superiority over anything ready to meet them in Europe, represents a temptation to strike soon.

Counterweight Slipping

Up until a few months ago American possession of the atomic bomb and the long-range planes with which to deliver it constituted a counterbalance to the Soviet land power. With the bare discovery by the Soviets of the atomic bomb the value of that counter-balance was sharply reduced, and as their stockpile grows in the next year or two it will wither away to almost nothing.

Since the United States did not use the atomic bomb for intimidation or for preventive war when it had a clear monopoly in the field, Stalin may well have come to believe our constant assertion that a democracy is prevented by its processes of public discussion and civilian control from striking first. If he *believed* all of his propaganda about our "preparing a new war" would he have acted as he has done?

With the American atomic counterbalance withering away, our situation in Europe in the face of Russia's 30 armored divisions and 100 infantry divisions, backed by a heavy tank and plane production, is revealed in all its nakedness. Western Germany, occupied by five divisions under separate British, American and French command, is almost a military vacuum.

France, with only five divisions in Europe and her Communists sabotaging the unloading of new American equipment, is appallingly weak, and Italy is still weaker. Britain has undertaken, under the Western Union agreements, to maintain only two divisions ready for shipment to the continent. The United States has only ten divisions to back up all of its commitments, only one of these is armored and only one is at full strength in men and new equipment. Canada has a single brigade.

—Fletcher, Sioux City Journal
THE ICEMAN COMETH

Put yourself for a moment in the position of the men in the Kremlin, who have never shown respect for anything but force, in dealing with their own people or the outside world, and imagine the temptation which our military weakness is bound to present to them. Unless the Western nations move soon to strengthen their position militarily, politically and psychologically, it is easy to predict that the Kremlin will venture, first, more cautious moves against such obvious victims as Finland, Yugoslavia and Iran, and then bolder moves to conquer Western Europe and the Middle East.

"Would You Die for Essen?"

It is not entirely sure that such an overrunning of Western Europe, up to the Channel, would lead automatically to atomic warfare between the U.S. and the Soviets. The cry "Would you die for Danzig?" which half-paralyzed France in 1939 might become "Would you die for Essen, or Paris?" It is not difficult to imagine the powerful arguments which could be raised in Congress against a declaration of war which must bring immediate atomic attack against "our own families in their homes" without liberating "those far-away nations."

Indeed, could the President, on the advice of his Chiefs of Staff, hold out any real promise that the United States, after preparing an expeditionary force under intermittent atomic bombardment for perhaps two years, could really land in Europe and liberate the continent from a Red Army which was not forced to fight on a second front as the Germans were? Would our Canadian Government and people accept such a task?

To the possibility of the loss of all our friends and potential friends in Europe can be added the even greater possibility of the Communist conquest of most of Asia.

What must we do to avert this? Must we not at last accept the prospect that the world now can be, and will be, united under one power, good or evil, under a Soviet dictatorship or under a rule of law? World Government is not a practical proposition at the present time, but it is surely what we must work towards; and Atlantic Union is the place to begin.

Facing one-third of the world welded into the Soviet system, the Western world has no alternative but to seek closer unity. Why it is not busy doing so, when by such a step it could quickly restore, not a balance of power, but an *unbalance* of power in its favor which would avert war and open up a future of expanding security, freedom and prosperity, is hard to understand.

If the Atlantic world, which has already formed the Atlantic Pact (a good start, but now virtually stalled) cannot

—Barrow, N. H. Morning Union
HOW FAR CAN THIS GO?

Aesop talks on...

THE FUTURE OF Free Enterprise

2000 Years Ago Aesop Said:

A great rivalry existed among the beasts over which could produce the largest litter. Some shamefacedly admitted having only two while others boasted of having a dozen. At last the committee called upon the lioness. "And to how many cubs do you give birth?" they asked the proud lioness. "One," she replied, "but that one is a lion!"

SOMEWHERE in Canada today there is a confused young man. He is typical of the many who may be preparing to graduate from high school or university — ready to embark upon a career. Time was when this was a thrilling prospect, teeming with visions of great personal achievement. But today those visions are distorted by twisted ideologies now rampant throughout the world that bring with them a feeling of frustration.

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unite, then what nations can? If our people will not make the effort now, will they ever have as good a chance again?

This is by no means a purely military proposition, though the union of the diverse military establishments of the Atlantic nations would bring a big accession of strength, without increasing the burden of arms cost on each. It would be a great and bold move into the future which would give new confidence to the forces of freedom throughout the world. It would attract new members who could meet its conditions of individual and electoral freedom, and would inspire all who are fighting for freedom from Soviet domination.

Canada played a leading part in pushing the idea of the Atlantic Pact. We haven't much military power to inject into the world struggle, but we could play an important role in furthering Atlantic Union, which is a "natural" for us, in our position balanced between the Commonwealth and the United States.

The U.S. Senate is at this moment discussing a proposal, backed by 22 Senators, to call an Atlantic Union Convention to find out how far the present Pact members are ready to go. Could we not discuss this at the same time in our House of Commons? —*Willson Woodside*

THINGS MUST BE BAD

THE SOVIETS, too, are holding "elections" these days. But since no one "running for office" can dream of accusing those who have been in office of being guilty of the slightest mistake or neglect, the "issue" is simply one of how much better things are in the Soviet Union than in the outside world.

Day after day for the past several weeks the Soviet domestic radio service has been pounding this theme. Here are some excerpts from the monitored reports: "While unemployment, poverty and slave labor have been abolished in the Soviet Union . . . conditions are such in the United States that production has fallen 22 per cent in the past year and 15 million workers are unemployed."

"Millions of Americans live in stinking slums, infested with mice, rats and insects. Many of them have no roof over their heads . . . There is no social insurance as in the USSR . . . no work for those over 40. When a worker gets sick he is dismissed.

"Nor can he afford to go to a hospital, which would cost him from $250 to $750 a week, compared to the average wages of the American worker of $16 to $20 a week. It is the same for the peasants: in years of bad harvests they are left, with their cattle, to starve.

"Economic chaos is spreading throughout the capitalist world, where 40 million workers are now unemployed. With their families, this makes the gigantic total of 150 millions . . ."

One of the broadcasts gives a classic definition of "democracy" in the Soviet Union: "Stalin and the people are one. What Stalin thinks, the people also think."

Things must be bad in Russia.

U.K. and commonwealth

WHAT NOW?

London

IT MAY have been one of the quietest general elections on record—"this most demure election", said Mr. Churchill—but it certainly had an exciting finish. As the returns from the boroughs, always the first to come in, piled up in favor of the Socialists, it began to look as though the confident predictions of their leaders were to be justified. "At least sixty" was how some of them put it, and for a long time on Friday sixty it was. Then gradually the Conservative score began to mount, until at one stage the margin was closed to one.

After so quiet, so almost phlegmatic a campaign, the growing excitement was an extraordinary thing to witness. It seemed to affect almost everybody. Complete strangers rushed up to you on the street to ask you, to tell you, how the Parties stood. In shops clerks gathered in little groups discussing the prospects, and the customers simply joined in. People seemed to think no more about their ordinary concerns than if they were watching a close finish in the Derby with the second favorite coming up fast on the outside—only to be beaten at the post. It was a grand race.

What is going to happen now? We know that the Socialists mean to carry on the government. It is hard to see how they could do anything else. They form the largest Party in the House still, and it is clearly up to them to shoulder the burden of responsibility, to whose weight they have themselves so heavily contributed. The only question is how long can they carry it. Not more than a year, say the political observers, and possibly less.

The Socialist Government has an over-all majority of seven. In practice this will be nine, as the two Irish Nationalists, who have been elected, are very unlikely to take their seats at Westminster. And nine is not a working majority.

Nothing less than 40 is considered a safe margin for a government to carry on effectively. Otherwise it is exposed to constant attacks from the Opposition, to menacing pressure from minority groups in its own ranks, to the dangerous effects of illness or unavoidable absence among Members. At the best it means maintaining a degree of discipline which, even in the well-disciplined ranks of Socialism, would soon become intolerable.

It is true that in British political history, governments have carried on with smaller majorities, with no majority at all in fact. The Socialists themselves have done it twice, but only by means of a coalition. And this time there seems to be no chance whatever of a coalition being formed, or even discussed. The differences between Socialists and Conservatives are too great to make such cooperation practical politics. And the Liberals, even if they should be favorable to it, are too few to count. Besides they are not favorable.

There are two schools of thought as to what the Government's policy is likely to be, or should be. One school believes that the obviously sensible thing is to drop or quietly shelve the more contentious policies, especially the plans for further nationalization, and to carry government along the lines of least resistance.

In favor of this is the certain knowledge that no Party wants an immediate or even early election. Neither does the country. What everyone needs just now is a breathing space during which the vital and pressing business of the nation can be transacted. The Budget, for one instance, is due in a little over a month's time.

The Budget was one of the chief reasons why the election was held so early. It is not likely to be a pleasant Budget, and the Socialists had hoped to be able to set about it with a comfortable majority at their backs. But, pleasant or unpleasant, the job must be done, and Sir Stafford Cripps is the obvious man to tackle it.

What line is to be taken about the Budget, about nationalization, about the food subsidies and social services? —compromise and propitiation, or the pure and undiluted Socialist doctrine, and hang the consequences? It is to this latter policy that the second school of thought is inclined. There is a large and powerful group of Socialist leaders who favor it. They consider that the proper course is to go right on with their announced program, regardless of opposition, and that any other course would cost them the loyal support of their more fanatical followers without gaining anything solid in its place.

—International

A "DEMURE" ELECTION *had one of the most exciting finishes in many years.*

"Could Be Happier"

Whatever policy the Socialist Government decides on, it is certainly in a difficult position. with many awkward decisions to make. And not only the Government; the Opposition is in a scarcely less awkward position, where it must avoid any false step.

"Everybody feeling happy?" a reporter asked Herbert Morrison, as the last returns came in.

"Well, we could be a lot happier," said "Our 'Erb". Coming from so cheerful and cocky a person, it was saying a good deal.

In comment on the political future there is a tendency to leave the Liberals out of it, as if they no longer counted. Possibly they don't count—as a Party. They have just taken the worst beating in British political history, the worst for a once proud and powerful Party, with so splendid a record. Of the 475 candidates they put in the field, only nine were elected, and 314 lost their deposits, an all-time low. But the Liberals polled 2,600,000 votes, and those votes may have a lot to do with the winning of the next election—even more perhaps than they had to do with the winning of this one.

Both Socialists and Conservatives are claiming that the Liberals cost them critical seats. As many as 66, say the Tories, and these would of course have made all the difference. But that is assuming that all these votes would have gone to the Tories, had the Liberals and Tories joined forces. It is a large assumption to make.

End of Liberal Party?

The Liberal Party has its left wing as well as its right. But Liberal policy is much nearer to Conservative policy than to Socialist, and there seems to be good reason to believe that, if the Liberals had joined up whole-heartedly with the Conservatives, the Socialist Government would have been defeated—perhaps decisively.

As it is, Liberal leaders insist that the Party "still goes on." They still refuse to consider any form of coalition or even cooperation. They walk by themselves. Partly it may be human vanity and obstinacy, a romantic view of themselves as defenders of a great tradition, a matter of loyalty to a lost cause. But partly also it is a desire to save the Party from final disintegration. Whether they really can save it remains to be seen. These are harsh and urgent times, impatient of mere sentiment.

Of the Communists and their 100 candidates there is nothing to be said. There are no Communists in the new House. All but seven lost their deposits. How cross they will be in the Kremlin!—*P.O'D.*

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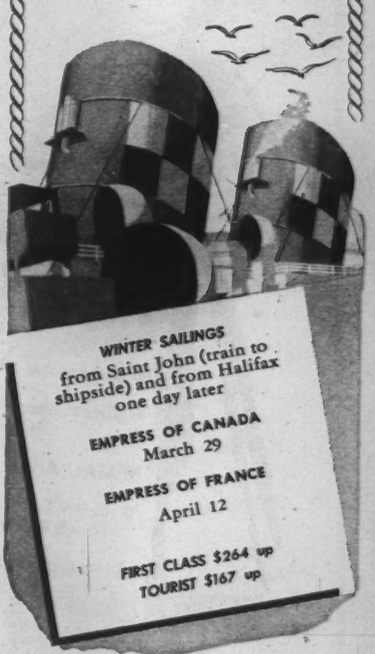

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U.S. affairs

MOLEY ON FDR

RAYMOND MOLEY, the *Newsweek* columnist, was one of the chief "brain-trusters" taken to Washington by Franklin Roosevelt in 1933. He had handled "all matter relating to issues, speeches and statements" during the campaign and, as an Assistant Secretary of State, had a hand in the final formulation of the President's speeches and state papers during the whole of the first term.

He then broke with Roosevelt over the latter's radical shift in political strategy, to appeal to labor, to racial minority groups and to the masses in the big cities, something which Moley believes has altered the whole course of American political history.

Moley still thinks it too soon to attempt a calm and judicial evaluation of this famous figure: for the American people are still too sharply divided between those who will hear no evil of FDR and those who will hear no good. The sketch of FDR which he has included in "27 Masters of Politics" (Ryerson, $5.00), will please the latter better than the former.

FDR was, of course, *the* master politician. But years of close association impressed the author with Roose-

NO MASTER *politician, Dewey had "just what the U.S. needed in 1948."*

velt's "lack of capacity for fruitful and revealing reflection, his meagre scholarly interests, and his juvenile off-hours interests."

"The contrast between FDR's casual interest in fine thinking and classical culture while at Harvard, and the prodigious industry of Thomas Jefferson as a student and of Woodrow Wilson, or the mastery of the few books within Lincoln's reach is almost shocking. Roosevelt simply was not reflective and philosophical."

In his other essays, Moley writes of Willkie as "the immortal amateur"; of Farley's "truthful but wistful account" of Roosevelt's lack of directness and sincerity; of Byrnes, whom few men can match in acute perception, power of observation and shrewd judgment (and who now challenges Truman); and of Dewey, who was "superlatively endowed with just the qualities which the country needed in 1948," but sadly lacking in political equipment. Other characters in this interesting collection include Hoover, Wallace, Huey Long and Al Smith.

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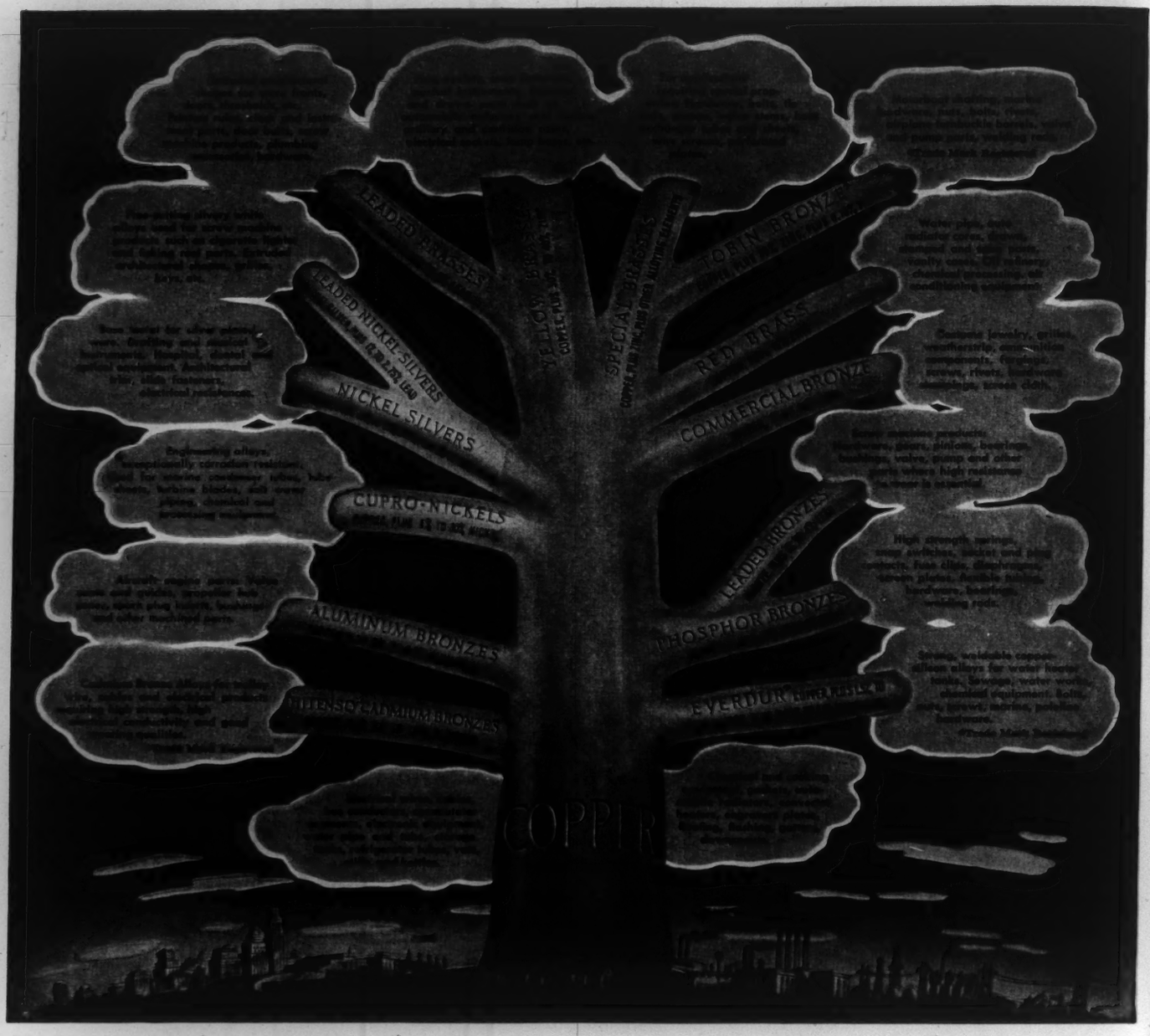

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music

PAS DE NIGHTCLUB

LAST DECEMBER, when the Sadler's Wells Ballet visited Montreal, an ambitious local group—the Ruth Sorel dancers—gave a reception for the British artists. In the course of the afternoon, the Montrealers performed some numbers which had already earned them a high reputation at last year's Ballet Festival in Toronto.

The stars and directors of Sadler's Wells liked the Show. So did C. K. Dwinell, Manager of the Mount Royal Hotel, who forthwith made a proposition: would the Ruth Sorel Ballet like to perform at the Normandie Roof, the hotel's swanky night club? Madame Sorel said they would and immediately got busy on adaptations for the new surroundings.

It was an experiment. Excerpts from ballets had been presented in local cabarets before, but never on such a scale. Would the public, final judge in such matters, like it?

Well, it seems that the public did. So much, in fact, that the group's engagement was quickly extended for another two weeks. Both management and dancers were happy. To the Normandie it meant a good bill of entertainment. To Madame Sorel it marked a milestone in her struggle to make Canadians more ballet-conscious. And as a crowning point, further extensions lengthened their engagement to ten weeks.

The group's major number is a ten-minute ballet "A Song of Gaspésienne." It is based on the choreography of the longer "Gaspésienne"—the story of a young girl who is spoiled by the temptations of the big city and her return to the simple life and her country lover. The French-Canadian folk tunes of the Gaspé region form the background music and colorful costumes add much to the frolic.

For her engagement at the Normandie, Madame Sorel picked seven of her dancers: Joan Stirling, a Winnipegger; Andrée Millaire, of Montreal; Roma Pryma, formerly with the Innsbruck Opera in Austria and Elaine Secord, a pupil of Ross Hladek. The three men are Alexander MacDougall, who danced with the Joos Ballet in England and two Montrealers, Remy Tricov and John Kelly.

Madame Sorel, who came to Montreal five years ago, is convinced that there is a "tremendous amount of talent in Canada." The public's reception of her presentations at the Normandie also confirmed her belief that Canadians appreciate ballet.

AMBASSADOR

WELL-KNOWN Canadian violinist, Elie Spivak, who for many years was Concertmaster of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and who is now on the Faculty and the Board of Studies of the Royal Conservatory of Music, will tour Israel for three months as a soloist and has been engaged as guest artist at the Bach Festival in April and May in Israel. He will also be guest leader of the Jerusalem String Quartette.

He left for England March 1 by air, stopping in London where he made his debut at Wigmore Hall in 1921. It was in London that Elie Spivak founded the Spivak String Quartette, the first string quartette ever to appear on the BBC.

GUEST *of Israel: Elie Spivak.*

—ABC

DANCERS, *l. to r., are Roma Pryma, Remy Tricov, John Kelly, Joan Stirling. Adaptation was from "Gaspésienne" presented at Ballet Festival last year.*

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theatre

WESTERN ROUND-UP

AT THE Winnipeg regional of the Dominion Drama Festival, Adjudicator Maxwell Wray said he was looking for "good honest theatre." That this theatre was tempered with the unusual seems indicated by the praise he accorded the BC winner, "Noah," presented by the Everyman Theatre.

Said Mr. Wray: "I am glad a play off the beaten track has been presented. This is the type that should be given at a festival." But replied columnist Garry Winkler in *The Vancouver Daily Province:* "With all due respect to Sydney Risk [the Director] and his cast, it seems few people agreed with the adjudicator... First choice in the minds of most was 'The Little Foxes' . . . Mr. Risk took a gamble on something new and different and won. So we say more power to him. . . . " This seems the one note of dissent in Mr. Wray's wake.

BILL REID

Some groups, Mr. Wray felt, as amateurs aimed too high. He criticized North Vancouver Community Players for "George and Margaret." The play appears simple but "demands the tricks and techniques of the most experienced and polished artist." Similarly he felt Regina Little Theatre had neither the skill nor experience necessary for "The Damask Cheek." But that he approved of groups attacking difficult plays — within their range of ability — was evident from his praise of the University Studio Players (U of Alta.) for their presentation of Pirandello's "Henry IV" which is "so demanding a play for amateurs."

ED HOLMES

BC led with number of plays presented—seven. Said reviewer Stanley Bligh in *The Vancouver Sun*: "This Festival has been one of the best yet. Capacity audiences have been the rule. Performances attained a very high standard." Each of the prairie provinces had three entries.

BC WINNER: "Noah" by Andre Obey and presented by Everyman Theatre (story in later SN issue.)

BEST ACTRESS: Babs Hitchman as Birdie Hubbard in "The Little Foxes" by Elsie Graham Drama Group. Babs Hitchman Richardson is the daughter of the late H. E. Hitchman, beloved Toronto actor. One of the original John Holden Players (Muskoka summer theatre and Winnipeg stock), Babs scripted radio shows ("John and Judy" among them) before her marriage and move to Vancouver two years ago.

BEST ACTOR: Vic Fergie as Jake in "Papa is All" by Vagabond Players of New Westminster. Twenty-two year old Vic was born in Calgary, "came into contact with Workshop 14, and its gifted producer Betty Mitchell." For last three years has been CKNW announcer in New Westminster: is married.

ALBERTA WINNER: Sheridan's "The Rivals" by Workshop 14. Director, Betty Mitchell. (SN, Feb. 7.) This is their fourth win.

BEST ACTRESS: Evelyn Lawson for title role in "Laura," the Calgary Civic Theatre production. Evelyn has been acting for about two years.

BETTY MITCHELL

BEST ACTOR: Ed Holmes for his Sir Anthony Absolute in "The Rivals."

SASKATCHEWAN WINNER: Noel Coward's "Present Laughter" by the Canadian Legion Players, Regina. Director Bill Reid, CDA, has directed winning play in last three out of four regionals: each time has had male award winner in cast. This year he swept the slate clean with best actress award too.

BEST ACTRESS: Jeanne Morphy as Monica. This is Mrs. Morphy's second acting appearance. An unknown, she won lead in a 1944 Regina Little Theatre production: was too busy (works for Canada Life Assurance) until this year to try out again.

BEST ACTOR: Bill Walker who says his first festival appearance (age 14) was greeted with loud hoot by adjudicator. After four years in RCAF, he got back courage to enter the 1946 festival, won best actor award. Now it's a habit. This win is his fifth in succession. Bill is 6' 3", weighs 194; is married to a "gorgeous redhead."

MANITOBA WINNER: "L'Avare" by Le Cercle Molière. Director is Pauline Boutal (see *"Woman of the Week"*). Both the acting awards were won by this group, by Raymonde Marchand and Louis Souchon. (Story of French entries in later SN issue.)

JEANNE MORPHY

VIC FERGIE

BABS HITCHMAN

BILL WALKER

sports

EARLY BIRD

THE CANADIAN Rugby Union held its annual meeting in Toronto February 25. To old-timers this may seem like rushing the season a bit, but up-to-date sophisticates know that the meeting has to be early, if the delegates are not to miss the first exhibition games. What with the Grey Cup final taking place during the last week of November and junior contests even later, Spring training and pre-season contests as early as mid-August, moth balls seem an unnecessary expense.

Last season ended with most of the club officials bewailing their intimate acquaintance with the pawnbrokers, but statements released since have not justified the tears. In the East the owners are not talking, possibly because their mouths are stuffed with green paper, but in the West the bailiffs are idle. The Dominion finalist Calgary Stampeders showed a profit for the year of $8956.11, although their gross operating expenditures reached $128,969.23, of which a large percentage went to "remuneration of players".

The third-place Edmonton Eskimos also netted around eight thousand, while the once-mighty Winnipeg Blue Bombers, who wound up in last place in the standings, had to be content with a measly five thousand.

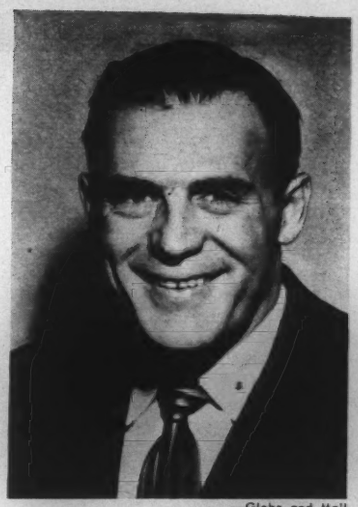
Possibly through a desire to field stronger teams next year, and possibly merely to prevent the minds of the rugby fans from straying to such heathen pursuits as hockey and baseball, the various clubs have kept the wires buzzing with talk of amalgamations, new coaches, and bigger and better recruits. Only one or two solid facts have emerged.

After virtually interminable discussion, Hamilton's Tigers and Wildcats decided that two cannot live as cheaply as one, not in a city of 170,000 anyway. The combined aggregation, which threatens to proceed under the incredible title of "Tiger-Cats", will operate in the Big Four, leaving the ORFU to struggle along as a three-team circuit, unless a fourth can be prevailed upon to enter. (London, Ontario, might provide the fourth team.)

New Talent

Major coaching change announced to date is the retirement of Argonaut's Ted Morris to the position of Team Manager, and his replacement by American pro Frank Clair, who has never seen a game of Canadian rugby. Morris made his big mistake last year in abandoning the Argo's long-successful single wing attack in favor of a rather shaky "T", and then in attempting to combine the two. Canadians' adulation of the "T" is a rather puzzling thing; many if not most of the powerful U.S. squads still adhere to the single wing.

To replace Morris, the Argo executive combed the United States, having made the extraordinary announcement that there were no available Canadians who could handle the job. One wonders if they tried to pry Red Douglas away from the Sarnia Imperials.



—Globe and Mail

NEW ARGO *coach Frank Clair has not seen one Canadian game.*

The roster of U.S. talent reported at various times to be readying a border crossing includes the redoubtable Charlie "Choo Choo" Justice of North Carolina (Ottawa) and Jerry Tuttle from Kent State University (Argos). One widespread rumor had Chicago's passer Sid Luckman going to Wildcats. It turned out that Luckman had never heard of Wildcats or Hamilton, and hardly even of Canada. Most intriguing bit of gossip had Bob Cunningham, Herb Trawyck, and Royal Copeland going to Calgary. With those three, Stampeders could make the 14th club in the American pro league.

On the agenda for the CRU meeting were a number of suggestions from member leagues and clubs, some of them sensible and some of them the sort of thing that crops up every year, without benefit of sun spots.

Almost everyone was in agreement on the suggestion, emanating from Calgary, that clubs be allowed to sign players prior to the present August date. Under the prevailing regulations, raiders were having a field day. A club could pay a player's travelling and Spring training expenses, only to have him turn up in the Fall with somebody else.

The recommendation that a new method of distributing Grey Cup tickets be devised was not acted on. Few are convinced there has ever been a system. At the request of the Big Four, there will be a slight advance in prices for the final. Everybody seems to be happy about the new, expanded Varsity Stadium as the scene of the game.

The most important decision to emerge from the meeting was the one permitting the use of seven, rather than five imports throughout the season, with a tricky additional rider to the effect that a couple of these can be replaced before the third game of the season. Seven players is more than half a team, it might be noted.

Major increases in blocking were suggested by the Winnipeg and eastern Intercollegiate (!) delegates, but were turned down except for a slight increase on kickoffs.

In general, Canadian fans will see very much the same game this year as last, though they will see fewer Canadians playing and directing it.

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FIRST SALESMAN

"COME what may," said Ambassador **Hume Wrong** in a speech last year, "the United States and Canada will solve their problems—or at least reach a bearable compromise — by discussion and argument . . . . even if this process involves long delays and fails to give full satisfaction,"

"Political problems," Mr. Wrong said on another occasion, "are rarely wholly solved; they only change their shape and their importance."

If this sounds like a historian rather than a diplomat speaking, the explanation is that Mr. Wrong is a historian as well as a diplomat, and both by upbringing and training the historian came first. Son of the late Professor George Wrong, formerly Professor of History in the University of Toronto, the Ambassador seemed for the first 33 years of his life to be following his father's footsteps. He studied history at the University of Toronto and Balliol College, Oxford, and then returned to Toronto to teach. Not till 1927 when he was Assistant Professor of History at Toronto was he induced to join the government service. At the suggestion of Vincent Massey, newly appointed to be the first Canadian Minister in Washington, Mr. Wrong joined the legation staff as First Secretary. In 1930 he was appointed Counsellor, and he stayed in the Washington post until 1937.

—CP
HUME WRONG

After four years in Geneva and London he was back in Washington in 1941. Ottawa claimed him between 1942 and 1946, first as Assistant and then as Associate Under-Secretary for External Affairs. In September, 1946 he returned to Washington as Ambassador. It is doubtful whether any other diplomat knows the capital better or has spent so many years in it.

With his gracious wife, a daughter of Maurice Hutton, former Principal of University College, Toronto, Mr. Wrong has established friendships with some of the most influential people in the United States and particularly in the State Department. He numbers Dean Acheson and many others among his personal friends. His range of acquaintance in Congress is wide and he is always trying to extend it. There are no problems affecting Canada which he cannot discuss promptly, freely and on occasion forcefully with the appropriate agency of the United States Government.

The "long delays" and partial satisfactions of diplomacy are frequent and often vexatious, but he would not expect it to be otherwise. His object is always to find, if not a solution, at least a "bearable compromise." To that effort he brings a penetrating mind (impatient at times of ignorance or easy generalization) and an immense diligence which constantly amazes his staff. He makes up his mind quickly, but he makes it up on the basis of a detailed knowledge of the hundred and one things with which the Canadian Embassy has to deal.

The long drawnout Canada Military Assistance pact dispute is a case in point. Impatient, Mr. Wrong had carried it to the highest level — Dean Acheson himself — before the three prohibitive terms in the U. S. arms buying deal were altered to suit us. What promised to be the most bitter argument between the two countries ended amicably and that it did so was in large part due to the personality of Hume Wrong.

Mr. Wrong also earned commendation for his part in the negotiations for the 50-year treaty, the first step in the construction of the $500,000,000 hydro-electric power development project on the Niagara River. The treaty was signed in Washington recently by Dean Acheson and Mr. Wrong. In his comments on the development, Hydro Chairman Robert Saunders said, "It would be amiss if we did not make special mention of the outstanding work of [Mr. Wrong]. He deserves a great measure of credit for the speed and smoothness with which our efforts went forward."

Mr. Wrong does not make the mistake, not unknown in Washington, of trying to be more American than the Americans. In the speeches, which he makes infrequently and out of duty rather than inclination, he is apt to remind his audiences that Canadians are neither "displaced persons from the British Isles," nor Americans who "have perversely strayed." "Canadians," he told a Lions' convention, "are Canadians, not Americans living somewhere up north."

CROSS COUNTRY

■ **Gilbert LaBine,** famous for his discovery of radium and uranium deposits near Great Bear Lake, NWT., is in the United States raising funds for uranium exploration and development in northern Saskatchewan. Several claims have already been staked in the area and LaBine now holds Sask. prospector's licence No. 7887.

—Globe and Mail
GILBERT LaBINE

■ The Rt. Hon. **W. L. Mackenzie King** will receive the Netherlands' highest civil decoration—the Grand Cross of the Netherlands Lion—at a special investiture during Prince Bernhard's visit here. This is for "outstanding services to the Allied cause during the war".

■ The 50th anniversary of the South African campaign was celebrated across the Dominion recently with veterans of the war as guests of honor at various functions. In Toronto 400 veterans were tendered a civic banquet. A specially honored guest was **Sir Richard Turner,** who at Komati River in 1900 won the VC, the first Canadian to receive this award.

education

SELF-HELP PROGRAM

MANY Canadian educationalists are emphasizing the necessity for a policy of democratic higher education. DVA educational programs that enabled thousands of veterans to attend university established a trend as well as a pattern. In time, perhaps, the DVA programs may be redirected to civilian subsidies for deserving but hard up students.

The University of British Columbia has already taken steps in this direction, building on the odd jobs method of "working your way through college." UBC's Faculty Council and the University Union endorsed the principle of self-help as a means of providing better education for more individuals. The jobs involved are sessional ones (campus cafeterias, library, works and grounds department and janitorial services). The University Union and the full-time permanent employees on the staff have been most cooperative in working along with the 120 students now employed under the scheme.

—UBC Visual Ed.

UBC's MACLEAN: *part-time jobs.*

All students receive standard rate of pay (part-time work cannot exceed ten hours per week); many are also assisted further with bursaries of $100 and $200. The Faculty Council was concerned about the effect of this work program on academic standing but studies were not impeded. Consistently high grades are the rule: what a student helps to pay for himself, he generally appreciates more, even as regards a higher education.

In charge of UBC's self-help program is John MacLean, Director of Student Services in the Veterans' Bureau and Employment Services. Mr. MacLean is a graduate of UBC, '31, with Teacher Training, '32; taught as vice-principal and principal in high schools; returned to UBC for graduate work in education courses, 1939-40; was in the war, won the DSO. At present he is doing research work in trying to "correlate present University courses at UBC with future vocational goals and opportunities."

■ According to Doreen Fairman, co-ed staff-writer for the *McGill Daily*, nearly 3,000 part-time jobs are offered annually to McGill University students. Average wage is about 70 cents an hour; adds up to around $12 a week. This does not include the students who, in return for room and board, do odd jobs such as waxing floors, washing walls, coaxing the furnace and wrestling with storm-windows.

Least popular job is selling on commission; "too much of a gamble" considering time involved. Most popular is baby-sitting. This goes for both men and co-eds. If Junior sleeps, as per schedule, sitter has grand opportunity to catch up on curricular reading, and be paid for doing it.

Other odd jobs include modelling for art classes and tutoring high school students. And McGill undergrads do not mind dirty work, either. Many an employer approaches McGill placement Service with, "I don't suppose any students would be interested in factory work, but . . ." He invariably gets what he wants.

■ During March, the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting will devote half-hour to the lives, personalities and work of three of Canada's leading poets. These programs will be of interest to children of Grades 6-10.

March 17: E. J. Pratt (Dr. Pratt will participate.)

March 24: E. Pauline Johnson.

March 31: Robert W. Service.

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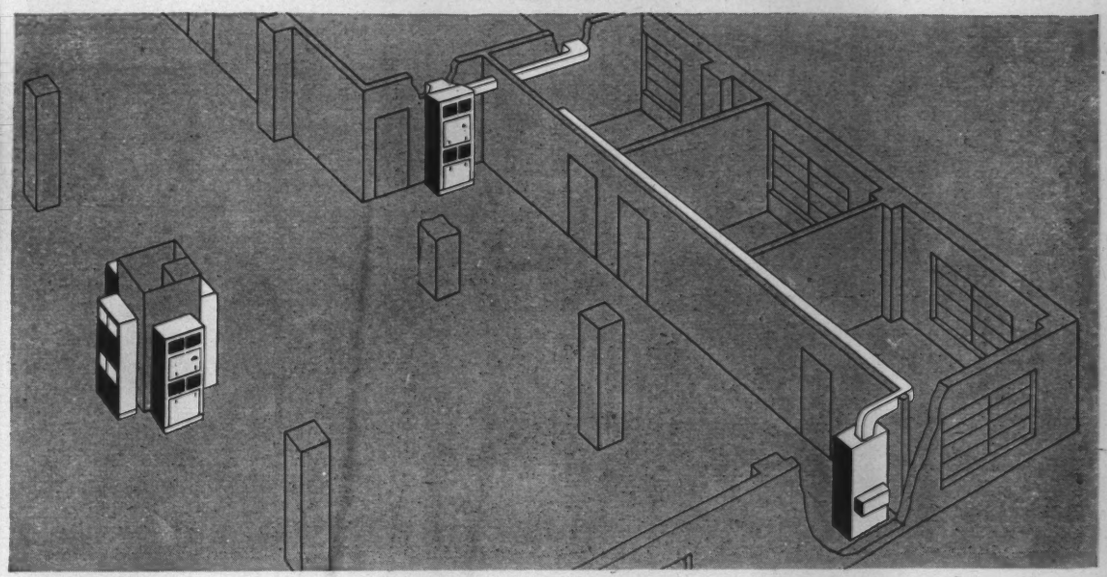

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—MGM

"INTRUDER IN THE DUST"

films

JAMES AND FAULKNER

PROBABLY the moviegoer's best preparation for the screen adaptation of any significant novel is never to have read the novel. Failing that, one is bound to recognize that both original and adaptation are governed by their own rules and that neither can be judged entirely with reference to the other.

For if it is true that Henry James's screen adapter could never have written "Washington Square" it is also true that James himself could never have contrived "The Heiress" from it. "Dramatize, dramatize," James used to insist; yet his own stage dramatizations were a heartbreaking betrayal of his hopes and intentions. It took the modern experts to recognize the dramatic core in everything Henry James wrote and to re-develop it for the wider audience he longed to reach.

So "The Sense of the Past" became "Berkeley Square" and "Washington Square" became, a little more recognizably, "The Heiress"; and Henry James, generous man, would probably have been the first to recognize the skill that carried the dramatic idea forward, while recognizing that motivation, on the screen at least, can rarely afford to be more than celluloid deep.

"THE HEIRESS" is an engrossing film as "Washington Square" was an engrossing novel, though not in quite the same fashion. The effects are blunter in the screen version and the impacts more violent. The characters themselves, though they move faithfully in the orbit the author set for them, are James figures more or less successfully externalized. It was inevitable that there should be some sacrifice of the fine drawing in which James took such infinite and often laborious delight, and perhaps it was inevitable too that his square, dull-eyed, heavy-witted heroine should be replaced by someone as inextinguishably lustrous as Olivia de Havilland. Yet the characters remain sound, as only James knew how to make them sound, and their emotions and conflicts, though blunted, are never betrayed.

Fortunately Olivia de Havilland is

such a skilful performer that she comes as close as any actress could to fitting herself into an unattractive role. Ralph Richardson is brilliantly persuasive as the cold and musing Dr. Sloper who has every right feeling towards his daughter except humanity. Most of the author's stately locutions have been preserved and they are as much at home in the Sloper setting as the swag draperies and the buttoned ottomans. Altogether "The Heiress" is a fine consistent absorbing film and worth any adult's attention.

"INTRUDER in the Dust," the screen version of William Faulkner's novel, is under the same curious handicap as "The Heiress." What one tends to look for here is the literary quality that is peculiar to Faulkner and to no one else. What one actually gets is the straightforward story of an attempted lynching in the Deep South, less intricate, less arbitrary, and certainly less concerned with the anomalies of human behavior than any literary acquaintance with the author would lead one to expect.

Objectively observed, however, it stands head and shoulders above most of the current films dealing with the anti-racial problem. This is partly because Director Clarence Brown has concentrated on narrative rather than on social commentary, realizing that if the story is right the commentary can take care of itself; partly because Faulkner's imagination, his sense of character, and his taste for melodrama (which doesn't stop short of body-snatching here) found their own way into the film. They are quite enough in themselves to keep the picture continuously interesting.

Claude Jarman, Jr., gives a sensitive performance as the adolescent who saves the negro Lucas Beauchamp from lynching; but it is Lucas himself, the "calm, arrogant, intractable negro" played by Juano Hernandez, whom you are most likely to remember.

SOAP OPERA writers don't have to worry about screen adaptation since they have nothing to lose by way of prestige and everything to gain in every other department. Nothing apparently was too good for "East Side, West Side," which stars Barbara Stanwyck, James Mason, Ava Gardner, and Van Heflin, and gives them all such "important" treatment that it takes several minutes to accustom your eyes to the glitter and recognize them as familiar chore-day types—the ideal wife, the playboy husband, the gallant male friend, the deadly female enemy. In spite of murder and adultery the quartet have the sort of dull routine time that could easily be picked up and carried forward in the next instalment—all except Ava Gardner, who was left strangled behind the chesterfield.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

"EAST SIDE, WEST SIDE" —MGM

DRAMA FESTIVAL

THE REGIONAL drama festival of the Central Ontario Drama League will be held in Hart House Theatre, Toronto, with six Toronto and two outside groups participating:

March 27: North Toronto Theatre Guild in "King Phoenix" by Robertson Davies.

March 28: University Alumnae Dramatic Club in "Therese."

March 29: Belmont Group Theatre performs "Awake and Sing."

March 30: Newmarket Dramatic Club in "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets."
Community Players in "Rope."

March 31: Playcraftsmen in "Death Takes a Holiday."

April 1 (matinee): Oakville Arts and Crafts in "The Damask Cheek."

April 1 (evening): Arts and Letters Club in "The Drums Are Out" by John Coulter.

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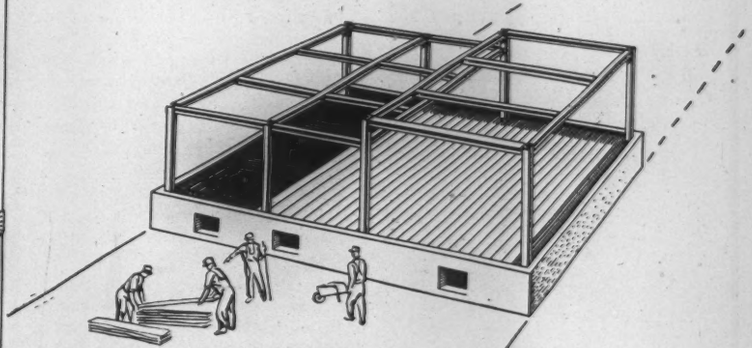

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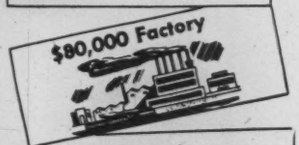

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books

VARIED GUESTS

THE EYE OF GOD—by Ludwig Bemelmans—Macmillan—$3.75.

THIS LATEST work by the inimitable author of "The Best of Times" has for its subjects the two things nearest and dearest to the Bemelmans' heart: the Austrian Tyrol and the hotel business. Much of its charm—and it is a charming book—derives from the obvious enjoyment of the author describing the things he knows and loves best.

The village of Aspen (not to be confused with its much publicized namesake in Colorado) lies atop the Arlberg at an altitude of 3,460 feet, at the foot of a pinnacle of triangular shape called "the Eye of God". It is a sleepy hamlet, of no account in the affairs of the world; its people are placid, moderately prosperous and reasonably God-fearing . . . "a kind of well-to-do Kentucky mountaineers".

But enter Herr Haberdietzl, a shrewd promoter with an eye to the main chance, who sees in Aspen the locale *par excellence* for a really elegant winter resort and in whose agile mind is conceived the Hôtel Gentiane, complete with cocktail-bars and shower-baths and hordes of rich Americans, Germans, Englishmen and Swiss. The Gentiane is the Tyrolean "Hôtel Splendide" and Mr. Bemelmans is in his element—the gentle malicious satirist, at once mocking and sympathetic, mordant and affectionate.

With the advent of World War II the English and Americans disappear, to be succeeded by the surly, neurotic heroes of the Luftwaffe whose poisonous arrogance casts a dirty shadow over the life of Aspen but miraculously fails to corrupt it. This episode contains a striking — and unexpectedly sympathetic — portrait of Otto Skorzeny, the notorious paratroop hero, rescuer of Mussolini, a gallant soldier and apparently a decidedly lukewarm Nazi. With the defeat of the Germans the French arrive, with their Moroccan legionaries, much to the discomfiture of the good Herr Haberdietzl, whose carefully hidden hoard of looted comestibles they effectively uncover.

Through all the vicissitudes of war and occupation the simple, solid citizens of Aspen carry on in their phlegmatic way, poignant reminders of a long tradition of Christian decency that continues to survive the repeated assaults of the Antichrist.

In spite of its wobbly construction, its frequently long-winded anecdotal style and its occasional descents into shameless bathos, "The Eye of God" is a highly civilized piece of writing. It is filled with good things: good food, good wine and good talk—and Mr. Bemelmans' profound and reassuring belief in the ultimate worth of love and laughter, simple kindliness and unheroic courage.—*J.W.*

—Elliott Erwin

FREDERICK BUECHNER

SYNTHETIC

A LONG DAY'S DYING—Frederick Buechner—McClelland & Stewart—$3.50.

IN HIS FIRST novel, a 23-year-old writer is concerned with a fundamental problem of human relationships: whether any of the ordinary human and supra-human means of communication really serve to break down individual isolation. This he essays to examine by describing the mutual effect on one another of a group of close-knit, highly specialized New Yorkers.

The characters are ranged about Tristram Bone, a humorless Falstaff who lives in aesthetic and faded bachelorhood and is, it is hinted, a eunuch. In the front row of Tristram's mental picture stand Emma Plaut, his German housekeeper, and Simon, his pet monkey. The second row consists of Elizabeth Poor, a widow of brittle but vacuous sophistication and a novelist, George Motley who writes, one suspects, books in the vein of "A Long Day's Dying." In the background are Elizabeth's son, Leander, a college freshman and one of Leander's instructors, a Panglossian figure, Paul Steitler.

Well, Mr. Buechner winds his dolls and sets them moving about to prove that the devices which should bind the group together are totally inadequate to cope with the pressure of the hysterical world in which they live. Tristram loves Elizabeth in his inadequate way; Motley desires the kind of platonic friendship which tacitly acknowledges itself far above the grossly physical.

Since there isn't much to Elizabeth *either* physically *or* mentally, and since the desires of each are a little less than whole, Mr. Buechner doesn't leave himself much room to suggest alternatives or remedies. However, Elizabeth has a one-night affair with Paul Steitler (he has problems *too*) and thus the two rivals find themselves reluctantly allied against the common enemy. Motley tells Tristram about her defection and Tristram then faces her with it.

Elizabeth—hold on now—promptly kicks the ball into touch by accusing Steitler to Tristram of illicit nightthoughts about Leander. Tristram takes after Steitler who denies the accusation and then Tristram is spurned by Elizabeth on the grounds that he forced her to tell the whopper in the first place. On all fours with this untidy course of events are the movements of Emma, Simon and Leander's grandmother Maroo, about whom you'll have to find out for yourself.

—Arni

LUDWIG BEMELMANS

Now what you have here is a theme which is certainly ripe for exploration: it is one which Henry James uses to sear the minds of his readers time and time again. (In that Mr. Buechner has been hailed as a neo-Jamesian the analogy is quite fair.) But—James would (a) have given us characters just as specialized but far more believable (b) he would have cleaned them up considerably and would still have made his points because, by so doing, he would not have relied on behavior which throws the action into the brutally aberrational.

Twisted Talk

And James would have done most of it through dialogue which would make our hair stand on end with its ice-cold innuendo. Mr. Buechner's dialogue, like his characters unfortunately, is fumbling and theatrical. In their actions they are not merely isolated and therefore hostile to one another; they are deliberately sadistic. Thus, he has sent up a gaudy balloon, alive with hatred and then cut the rope which gave it its last loose connection with reality. By distorting the specialized figures into supremely individualistic egos he has sidestepped his whole intention.

That he is linked with James his supporters have tried to prove. In style he is tortuous like the Master: but where the unravelling yields richly in James, the unravelling in Buechner is just so much encasing so little. He has written in frank and synthetic imitation of the neo-Jamesians who are doing fine things by cutting deep in terms of character instead of wide in terms of plot. But Buechner has seen his people through the pages of his reading and he's held the books too closely to his eyes at that.

Many critics have praised the book apparently on the grounds that it is as difficult to read as it undoubtedly was to write. If this is so, the author's task was one of insuperable dullness.—*M.B.*

art

PERPETUITY

ALREADY the Gatineau Park Museum bids fair to extend beyond the limitations of an historical morgue and become a centre for the encouragement of artistic talent along the lines of weaving, designing, wood carving, needlework. Ample room for expansion has been provided by the Federal District Commission, in allocating for the purpose a well-known landmark to Ottawans, "the old Booth Place," at the foot of King Mountain and overlooking Kingsmere Lake. Ten miles northwest of Ottawa, it was taken over in making the Gatineau a federal park.

The museum's curator is Ottawa-born Juliet Gauthier, for whom it is a dream of years come true. Juliette Gaultier de la Verendrye, as she is known to folksong and folklore audiences here and abroad, became interested in folk song and handicrafts while studying violin with Hubay in Budapest and subsequently singing with Lombardi in Italy.

Back in Canada she built a reputation as an expert and also accumulated an excellent arts and crafts collection which included Acadian, French-Canadian, West-Coast Indian and Eskimo examples. As she had guessed, there was a treasure trove in her own Ottawa Valley and neighboring Gatineau and she reaped rich reward.

Visitors are amazed at the profusion of Indian art which goes back to pre-historic times, skill in the making of which has been handed down from generation to generation.

—NFB

MME. GAUTHIER: *Past inspiration for present perpetuation.*

A big loom in the main hall excites much curiosity. More than a century ago it gave valiant service to Gray Nuns in their first Ottawa convent. The first to be used in the district's history still runs smoothly as Miss Gaultier will demonstrate.

There is a spinning wheel by the fireplace which belonged to the family of Lord Elgin; another nearby was the first used in the Gatineau by Irish settlers at Kazabazua. The spool bed in the corner of the main hall was the work of the Gatineau's first cabinet maker, Jean Baptiste Dagenais, who earned his living by going from house to house making furniture.

Hobnobbing with Indian arts and crafts are groups of wooden figures in true-to-life postures, testimony to the way of a French Canadian with a jack knife.

Among crafts revived by the versatile curator is that of making dyes from flowers, vegetables, medicinal herbs, noxious weeds. Samples of Gatineau wool dyed for display outdistance sombre results of Indian and pioneer efforts in the delicacy of pastels and vividness of bright hues.

Inspiration for needlework is afforded by a wedding outfit such as was worn by Grand Pré brides in the eighteenth century. A link between Canada and France is an exquisite wedding shawl in rose and shell pattern. It attracted attention of the collector in a second hand shop in Tours, France. Years before the exact duplicate had been seen in an Acadian home at St. Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia.

Gatineau folk are seeing hitherto undreamed of value in objects long discarded. They have been searching for months past in barns, woodsheds and other hiding places for bread-kneaders such as great grandmother used, lanterns, candle molds, cradles for babes and for cutting grain. Polished up, these are offered as donations. Early in its career, the museum finds itself a cooperative effort.

—Isabel C. Armstrong

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travel

PLANS IN JAPAN

A FORECAST that Japan will regain her stature as one of the world's leading tourist meccas has been made by M. Kurita, Manager of the Foreign Department, Japan Travel Bureau. Continued easing of military travel restrictions and a nation-wide hotel and transportation modernization program is expected to attract a total of 10,000 visitors this year.

In order to provide more hotel accommodation, a program to modernize Japan's 14,000 small inns is under way. These inns are being renovated, American style bathrooms being installed, and they are being furnished with Occidental-type furniture. The cost of this program is being underwritten by the Japanese Government. The Japan Travel Bureau is also being allocated more and more space in the "name" hotels in leading cities and resorts. Kysuhu, famous for its beach resorts and its scenic attractions, will be opened to tourists this year.

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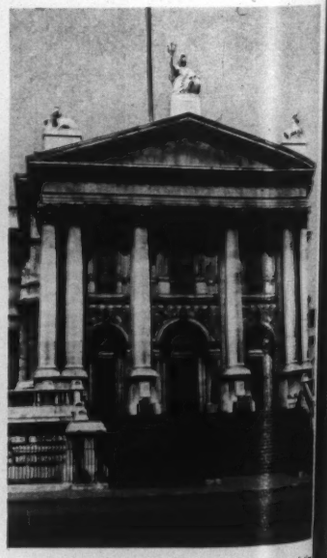
LONDON TOURS

BRITISH Railways offices in North America are now issuing tickets for three new London Transport Conducted Coach Tours of London and nearby points of interest.

The Morning Tour, from 9:45 a.m. to 12:45 p.m., covers the fascinating West End of London. Commencing in Chelsea, London's "Greenwich Village", the tour moves along the Embankment to the Tate Gallery, thence to Buckingham Palace (or St. James's) for the colorful Changing of the Guard, and continues by way of the museums to Grosvenor Square and the Roosevelt Memorial. Then it moves out to the northern heights where a fine view of London can be seen from Hampstead. The return trip, past the BBC's Broadcasting House, goes via Oxford Circus, down famous Regent Street to Piccadilly Circus and Trafalgar Square, thence to Westminster, where the tour is concluded with a visit to the Abbey.

The Afternoon Tour of the City of London is proving extremely popular. Commencing at 2:00 p.m. and finishing at 4:45 p.m., the territory covered is equally, if not more, interesting. Starting at Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, the tour keeps as far as possible to the banks of the river Thames and, crossing the river twice makes for the City. Twenty minutes are allowed for a visit to St. Paul's Cathedral, and then the guide takes the party for an hour's tour of the Tower of London. The route then follows world-famous streets into the heart of the City, and concludes at Buckingham Palace.

For those who wish to venture farther afield, there is an Afternoon Tour to Windsor. Commencing at London's Hyde Park the tour, never far from the Thames, follows a route through quaint old villages to Eton, and the famed playing fields of the college. Then on to historic Windsor, where an official guide conducts passengers over Windsor Castle, its grounds and, if open, the State Apartments. After tea in Windsor, the return trip to London is made via Runnymede of Magna Charta fame and Hampton Court Palace.



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VANCOUVER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

the Society's First Symposium of Canadian Contemporary Music. From March 12 to March 15, Vancouverites and visitors (including music critics who will be the guests of the Society) will hear new works by twenty-odd Canadian composers.

Vancouver has a Town Planning Commission which is active and careful and inclined to be apart from civic politics. City Council takes its word for things most of the time but can and does override once in a while. The city is able to pave a great percentage of its streets and keep property taxes comparatively low because it gets a cut on the provincial three per cent sales tax, motor and gasoline taxes, and other things. It doesn't have to lay thick concrete or place its water mains and sewers far under ground—and that makes it cheaper. But it's still behind the new homes—a great many are using septic tanks because sewer extensions haven't yet caught up.

Approximately 50 per cent of the city's population came from someplace else, mainly Alberta, Saskatchewan and eastern Canada. The 20,000-odd Chinese are quiet, mind their own business, operate market gardens or just stand and talk in the two-block-long Chinatown. Up to several months ago police sometimes raided their gathering places, charged them with gambling. City Council has since relented, and licensed several clubs where only members can play.

Before the Second World War there were about 15,000 Japanese who were whisked away into the interior, some further. A good many British Columbians are Japanese-ophobes and they make so much bitter noise that it's hard to tell whether they are a majority or minority. These people don't want the Japanese back to run grocery stores or market gardens or go into fishing. Last year in the provincial legislature, a CCF stalwart shouted loud and long about racial equality, shut up short when he was asked if he would like to see the Japanese cut into the highly-unionized salmon industry again. When, after the coast ban on Japanese was lifted, the first Japanese man came back, he was smart enough to wear his old Canadian Army jacket when he went out to fix his nets.

About 75,000 residents of the Greater Vancouver area are Catholic. All churches are active, and direct much of their attention to the young. Many service clubs operate boys' clubs.

Labor is active and some claim that the city is the most thoroughly unionized centre in Canada. The average pay envelope holds about $45 a week, highest in Canada. There are plenty of people regarded in the super-rich class who made their money from lumber, or mines or property.

Mr. Vancouver, when he earns an honest dollar, likes to spend *all* of it on his pleasure after the bills have been paid. And this is a city where pleasure is a byword, where a holiday trip by boat to Victoria or Great Northern to Seattle is a glorious experience. In the air, sometimes, you can feel a determination to be happy.

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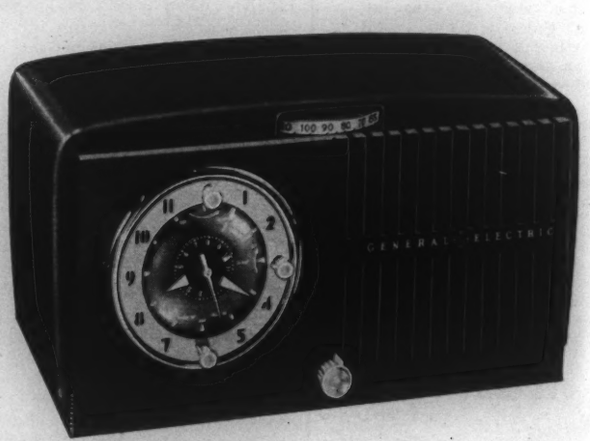

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—Bassano

NORMAN HARTNELL *appropriates roses of June for a Duchesse satin evening dress. Bodice is green satin. Full white skirt is criss-crossed with lattice work of green leaves, full-blown pink satin roses.*

LONDON'S DESIGNERS ELECT SHORT SKIRTS

by Barbara Stevenson

SPRING *navy and white ensemble. Arthur Banks.*

LONDON, which has been enjoying the most fantastic Spring weather, had to go and don a cold wet face for Britain's Spring fashion week. Foreign buyers were greeted on Monday with sleet and snow, thoroughly dampened on Tuesday with dense fog, finished off the week by literally swimming through two days of rain.

Designs offered by British couturiers have many things in common: slightly bloused look, straight short skirt and, throughout, a definite hint of the Naughty Twenties. Outstanding feature of all shows was dressmaker touches on Britain's usually classic tailor-mades.

Hardy Amies, who claims to have taken orders on nearly half his fairly large collection within an hour after his first show, creates this feminine softness with blouses and collars, keeping cut of the garment below the bustline severely tailored.

CHARLES Creed, whose great-granddaddy started creating fashions in man-tailored ladies' clothes when Empress Eugenie demanded he design and make her a riding habit, is now recognized world over for his impeccably tailored suits. They, also, are slightly more feminine than in previous seasons but still favor practical fabrics such as barathea, whipcord, cavalry twill, gabardine and a very American-wise tropical suiting. Waistcoats, and gilets of pure silk damask brocade and taffeta, are glimpsed under dark suits. Jackets have set-in sleeves, are highlighted with touches gleaned from male dandies of history—long line revers of Beau Brummel, Danton collars, and Louis XIV frills falling from the underpart of uncuffed sleeves.

Both Creed and Michael Sherard are featuring the Eastern harem line for evening with full skirts drawn in at waist and hem. Sherard, newest and youngest member of the London Fashion group, is carrying the Eastern theme further by dyeing slave bracelets to match dress fabrics and placing them well above the elbow.

DIOR-*inspired jacket with slim skirt. Dorville.*

NORMAN Hartnell, the Queen's dressmaker, is probably the best known of all London couturiers. For export he shows the short evening dress, although a recent article in the British press quoted him as saying he considered them "the most hideous fashion in the history of women's clothes." In spite of his remarks, however, he manages to make them so attractive a little black number in net spotted with black spangles received first round of applause heard this season.

Irish Captain Molyneux shows a small but exquisite collection in his London salon. Every model is a masterpiece of design. This collection can only be described as timeless clothes fashioned for elegant women. His main interest this season is centred on the skirt, with the overskirt continuing, pleats predominating, and a new idea contrived by four bias panels, each panel set with a deep inverted pleat. A 1920 touch is visible in hip-line half belted boxy jackets.

MOST publicized designer among the top ten in Britain is Digby Morton who dressed Moira Shearer for her recent U.S.-Canada tour. Miss Shearer not only won hearts of the American public by her magnificent ballet performance, but also eyes of American fashion experts who voted her (thanks to designer Digby Morton) one of the ten best dressed women of the year.

Announcement that the Paris shows were to commence on the Saturday of British fashion week caused consternation among both British couturiers and press. Confirmation of the effect this would have on British trade became apparent when buyers started cancelling appointments made for second half of the week.

Digby Morton received a cable from a leading New York buyer asking him to show his collection earlier than the Friday morning on the schedule. Ever an opportunist, this gave Mr. Morton a good excuse to turn his workrooms upside down, his salon into a flower banked night club and his dress show into a party three days ahead of time. Banks of dark green laurel and white flowers for a background . . . little tables with white fringed pink cloths to sit at . . . a midnight champagne supper . . . a collection of extremely smart tailor-mades . . . and designer Digby Morton reaped the benefits of combining business with pleasure.

Mr. Morton did remarkably well last season from his suite salon at the Hotel Plaza-Athenée across the Avenue from Christian Dior. He is moving to Paris again with his complete collection of strictly tailored British clothes. He is featuring for Spring very attractive made-to-match dress and coat suits. Some combine different weight woven-to-match tweeds, others same weights in contrasting colors.

For the first time in history of Covent Garden there was a dinner party given within its historic portals. The party was given by Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers for overseas visitors and press. After a superb performance by Margot Fonteyn as "The Sleeping Beauty" in the ballet of that name, members of the Society and guests had a supper in the opera house bar.

On the feminine side, guests supplied a truly magnificent show themselves. Mme. Mattli, who is French and models for her couturier husband, was in pure silk white jersey beautifully draped with diamond crescents holding soft folds at shoulder. Mrs. Charles Creed, who is a fashion editor on *Vogue* and a former mannequin, was in pearl grey ottoman silk that set off her tall dark beauty. Michael Sherard was accompanied by his sister-in-law in black tulle ballet length formal. Magazine editor Phylis Panting, who is Mrs. Digby Morton at home, wore an ankle length white draped formal topped by a truly superb black ottoman tailored evening coat.

BARBARA Gerrard (neé Stone), a graduate of Bishop Strachan School, Toronto, was the most photographed visitor at the ballet. Her dress designed by Ronald Paterson was in dusty pink ottoman with midnight blue sequin spangled net overskirt. Mrs. Gerrard is mannequin for London's only Scottish couturier as well as wife of his partner.

Most admired person at the party was silver haired Canadian Doreen Day from Montreal, who was chosen by the visiting buyers to give the speech of thanks to the Society. And busiest person present was Dorothy Waddington, representative of a leading fashion advisory bureau in United States, who talked to every buyer present. She's thoroughly convinced that British fashions are carving a good solid place for themselves in world markets.

Fashion Review:

DOWN THE RUNWAYS

PLAY producers should regard with awe attendance figures rolled up by Spring fashion shows now taking place in Canada. Come bad times, good times, rain or shine, the season's first big shows draw capacity houses, with almost as many disappointed ticket-seekers as for "South Pacific."

There was lots of evidence on the Simpson runway that there need be no indignant muttering about fashion regimentation this spring. No woman should find it difficult to find clothes that fit into her own philosophy of dress. There was recognition here, too, of that all-too-often ignored individual, the mature matron.

Like cream, most points of interest are at the top. Typical of this was a monotone tweed coat by the American designer, Mangone, with pleated back, sleeves worn pushed up to elbows . . . a Dior suit with belted and bloused jacket, a diagonal buttoned closing . . . Nicole of Sweden's two piece suit with gold and green windowpane checked jacket cinched in with a belt.

Jutting collars and necklines, double duty tricks feature late-in-the-day dresses. Trigere's taffeta print has a detachable apron to be worn fore or aft at the wearer's whim . . . . Dior's "Domino" of black taffeta has wide-flung winglike cuffs of white organdy turned back at the shoulders.

Ankle-revealing evening dresses outnumbered those of floor length. American designer Ben Reig revealed the 1920 influence in a white gown which dipped to handkerchief points just above the ankle. Make-up and coiffures worn by models were by the Elizabeth Arden Salon, and commentators were Rosemary Boxer, Lorne Green.

French Handwork

Outstanding at the Eaton fashion presentation were French imports from the February openings. Skirts were consistently shorter, and many evening dresses were of street length.

Attention to the neckline was evident throughout the collection. Dior scoops the necklines deeply, fills in the curve with a "modesty." Fath continues to use crisp touches of white piqué at the neck, often filling in a slashed opening as deep as the waist. Desses uses a slashed diagonal line, cuffed in piqué. Skirts were, generally, slim in outline, often with an apron of pleats or overlapping wings of fabric.

The French, shrewdly realizing that their genius for handwork and detail cannot be duplicated, have used both more lavishly than for many seasons. Balmain makes an evening dress on straight chemise lines, of pale grey chiffon, then embroiders it almost entirely with beading, pale grey on the bodice to tortoise-shell on the skirt.

The English, by contrast, showed serenely tailored wools, very light and maneuverable and quiet evening dresses in sumptuous jewel tones.

The American group was outstanding for its play togs . . . . a "Sorcery" skirt of orange shantung had a scarf that wrapped and tied as a bodice . . .

Models wore Helena Rubinstein makeup and hair cosmetics. Dora Matthews was the commentator.

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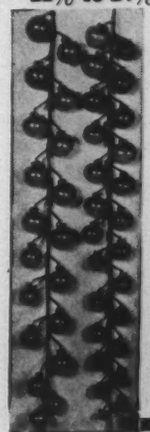

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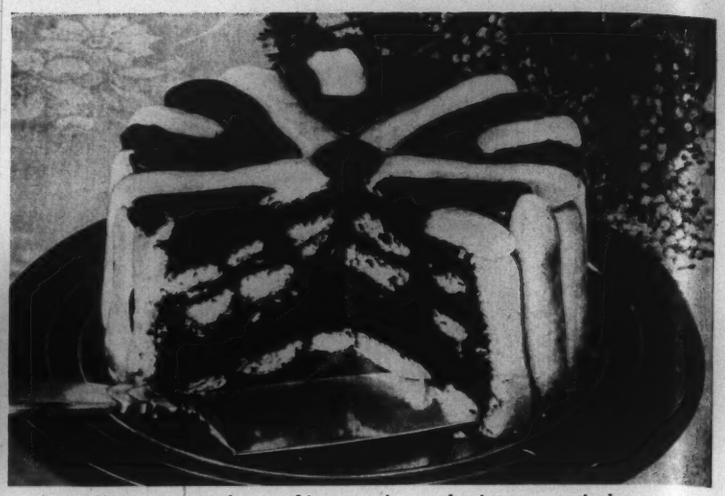

LUSCIOUS *to taste and eye, this party-fare cake is an easy icebox creation.*

Food:

Dark Brown and Rich

PARTY CAKES made of a combination of cake and a luscious cream mixture really deserve the "party" title. If they are your dish here's one that is dark brown and rich and easy to run up.

Chocolate Ice Box Cake

- 4 squares (4 oz.) unsweetened chocolate
- ½ cup sugar
- dash of salt
- ¼ cup hot water
- 4 egg yolks
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 4 egg whites, stiffly beaten
- 1 cup heavy cream, whipped
- 2 doz. lady fingers or strips of sponge cake

Melt chocolate in top part of double boiler. Add sugar, salt and hot water stirring until sugar is dissolved and the mixture is well blended. Remove from boiling water. Add egg yolks one at a time, beating thoroughly after each addition. Place over boiling water and cook 2 minutes, or until thickened, stirring constantly. Remove from boiling water, add vanilla and fold in egg whites. Set in cold water and chill thoroughly. Fold in whipped cream gently.

Line bottom and sides of an oiled round casserole, or small tube pan, with lady fingers or sponge cake (cut in strips 1" wide, ½ inch thick). Turn ½ of the chocolate mixture into mold. Cover with lady fingers. Spread with remaining mixture and top with cake. Chill 12 to 24 hours in refrigerator. Unmold on your most flattering plate and serve with pride to eight appreciative guests.

An effective and easy way to serve party dessert is Chocolate Meringue Glacé. The meringue shells are not too terrifying to make, but they love to be treated with respect during their production. Overmixing and too high baking heat can toughen them into concrete-like consistency. Almost everyone has had the discouraging experience of sawing away discreetly at an unyielding meringue shell.

Meringue Shells

Measure ½ cup egg whites (about 4) and turn into mixing bowl—be sure to have egg whites at room temperature before starting to beat. Add a pinch of salt and ½ tsp. vanilla and beat until very stiff—about 5 minutes with rotary beater or 3 minutes using electric beater. Add 2/3 cup of fine granulated sugar, 1 tbsp. at a time beating only until sugar is blended.

Sprinkle 1/3 cup more sugar over the surface of meringue and fold in gently with rubber scraper or wire whip. Mix only until evenly blended. Add food coloring if desired.

Cover cookie sheets with brown paper (ungreased). Drop meringue by spoonfuls on cookie sheets in mounds and shape with spatula until 3" round and 1" thick with a depression in the centre. This amount will make 12 meringues. Bake in an oven 250 deg. F or very slow for one hour. Leave until cool and remove from paper. Store in dry cool place in a covered container. If they become soft reheat in 250 deg. F oven for 20 minutes.

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Two $250 Songs

SO YOU think you can write a song! Evidently a lot of Canadians did and entered them in the CBC Song-Writing Contest. Two women came out winners; the other seven were men. Vancouverite **Jean Coulthard Adams,** on the staff of University of British Columbia, won a prize for her musical setting to Dr. Earle Birney's "Quebec May," scoring it for mixed chorus and two pianos. Last year she won a British prize for a string quartet; in 1948, honorable mention in the London Olympic Games music section.

Other winner, English-born music teacher **Margaret McIntyre,** came to Vancouver 20 years ago, now teaches and leads an orchestra at Roberts Creek, BC. Her "Lost Lagoon" for voice and piano was based on the Pauline Johnson poem. She has written several orchestral works.

■ Back in Vancouver from England where she played on the London stage, **Shirley Kerr** took part in the February production of the Vancouver Little Theatre. Before her British jaunt she was active with the Everyman Theatre in Vancouver.

■ Canadiana is in every word of a new award to **Allana Reid** of Montreal. She has just received a post-graduate fellowship from the Canadian Social Science Research Council. A McGill graduate (BA and MA), she spent a year in Paris on a Moyse Travelling Scholarship, doing research on early Canadian history; is completing her doctorate thesis at McGill on the history and development of Quebec City under French regime.

■ It's marriage bells in May for **Joy Williams,** of Oakville, Ont., and composer Michael Brown of New York. Joy is currently touring with *Les Ballet de Paris* (Montreal and Toronto saw them in recent weeks); got her first taste of dancing in Toronto.

■ **Miss Flora Daly** of Barry's Bay, Ont., and a former teacher in Hamilton, has been appointed Research Associate at the State College, San Francisco. A graduate of UBC and Columbia, Miss Daly is at present at Wayne University on a graduate fellowship, investigating problems related to guidance of mentally and physically handicapped.

■ For the second year in succession, **Mrs. Kenneth Carter** has been awarded the International Health Medal, presented by the International Health League for an outstanding individual contribution to the promotion of world peace. More than 2,000 persons were considered for the honor. Mrs. Carter is on the Executive Committee, Toronto Branch, Canadian Red Cross.

Brain-Teaser:

Irish with a Dash of Scotch

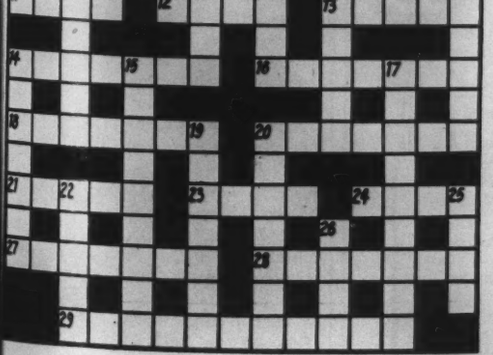
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. and 7. How Pat explained the loss of his untamable temper? (2, 4, 5, 4)
8. Sounds children as an alternative for bloomers. (7)
9. A nut one finds back of the car, perhaps. (7)
11. It will take Ireland to produce it, naturally! (4)
12. The county should not be in the across clues. (4)
13. Not still familiar with the Bard? (5)
14. One of these streaks in turn through the waltz, no doubt. (7)
16. Sit 12's, maybe. (7)
18. Necessary to use, and do, for a pen sketch. (3-4)
20. Framed by a cross carpenter? (7)
21. Found in Mrs. Langtry's vocabulary? (5)
23. There's bound to be a shake-up when a Russian leaves Ireland. (4)
24. And Black went with them in Ireland, 1921. (4)
27. I arrive here for a change, of course. (7)
28. 50 more than Google was? Gammon! (7)
29. Little Danny has taken the air here. (11)

DOWN

1. Is it Mc or Mac? (9)
2. The poet has no man to give a jot! (4)
3. The wayward son has less to learn. (7)
4. Purposes under canvas? (7)
5. Suggests the hotel costs nothing on Yeats' island. (9)
6. Ena's had too many cocktails, by the sound of it. (5)
7. See 1 across.
10. In which James Joyce uses sly and novel language. (7)
14. To cut, with its plural which is a singular object. (7)
15. Always go light on Christmas decorations. (9)
17. It'll slay 28 when its head's chopped off. (9)
19. Goon gal from B.C.? (4, 3)
20. For the rest, its double is there to save doubling up. (4, 3)
22. What one of the chorus 16 in a Verdi opera. (5)
25. Is this place sometimes the limit to a Scot? (4)
26. Where "he promised he'd buy me a bunch of blue ribbons". (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

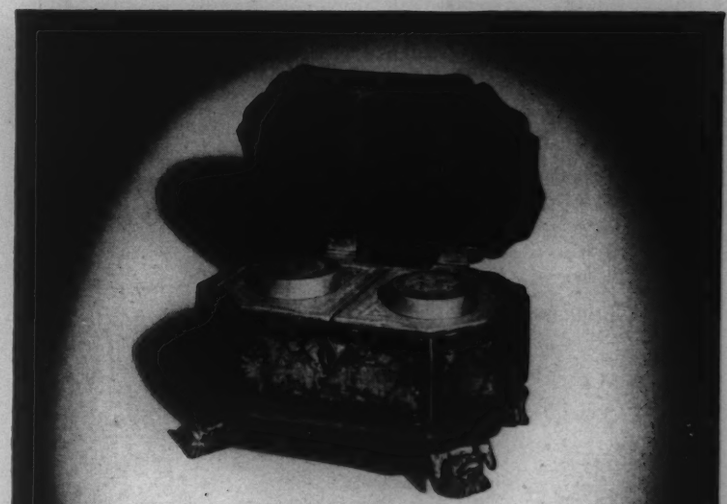
ACROSS

1. Back page
5. Affair
9. Sinecure
10. Stella
11. Cannibal
12. Chorus
14. Bear in mind
18. Sir Galahad
22. At home
23. Pinafore
24. Invert
25. Egg-plant
26. Ticker
27. Sturdily

DOWN

1. Bisect
2. Canine
3. Pectin
4. Garbage man
6. Fetching
7. Allergic
8. Roadside
13. and 21. Breaking it gently
15. Iscariot
16. Cry havoc
17. Palm tree
19. Damper
20. Bon ami
21. See 13

(97)



● *This exquisite lacquer tea-caddy, with its fine painted illustrations, is an outstanding example of early Nineteenth Century Chinese craftsmanship. It was made in Canton for the flourishing European export trade of the period. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

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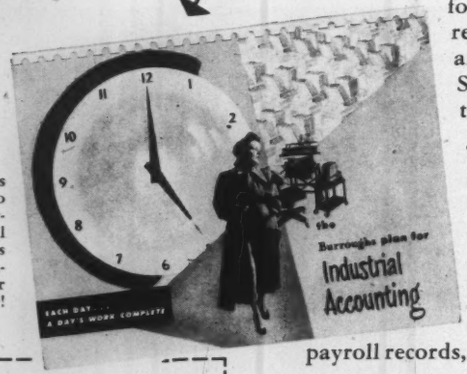

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WHEREVER THERE'S BUSINESS THERE'S

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Woman of the Week:

Behind the Scenes

by Frank Morriss

MADAME PAULINE BOUTAL of St. Boniface and Winnipeg, is a shadow who has become a very tangible reality. Her metamorphosis, from a shy housewife to one of Canada's most successful stage directors and an artist (work has been compared to Vermeer) has been gradual.

Even now people are apt to overlook the shy French Canadian woman whose direction of Le Cercle Molière has won honor after honor in the Dominion Drama Festival.

Madame Boutal was born in Brest, Brittany, France, and came with her parents to the little village of St. Laurent, Manitoba, in 1907. The family moved on to St. Boniface in 1909. She met Arthur Boutal, a printer, a few years later. He enlisted in 1914 and went to France. Pauline followed him there in 1916, and they were married. Both then and in the last war she worked for the French refugees.

The love of the theatre was with her, even before she was married, but her strict family felt that once every two weeks was enough time to spend at the Walker theatre, which was then flourishing. Pauline Boutal says her husband was "more than a printer . . . he was an artist at his trade." She

MANITOBA'S *proud of Mme. Boutal*

worked with him as a linotype operator until she joined the engraving firm of Brigden's Limited as a fashion artist, in 1918. She remained there for twenty-three years.

In 1925 Le Cercle Molière was started in St. Boniface by three enthusiasts . . . Louis Philippe Gagnon, now of Ottawa, Raymond Bernier and C. De La Londe. Arthur Boutal took over the direction in 1929 and Pauline went along with him to help.

The extraordinary work of Le Cercle won recognition as the best play in French at three final Dominion Drama Festivals: with "Blanchette" in 1934, with "Les Soeurs Guedonnec" in 1935 when Pauline was picked for best performance by a French actress; with "Le Chant du Berceau" in 1938 when Pauline won

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the Lady Tweedsmuir Trophy for the best performance of an actress whether in French or English.

War put an end to the festival and Arthur Boutal died in 1941. It seemed that Le Cercle was destined to die, but modest Madame Boutal, with her husband gone, somehow felt that she should carry on for him, and she did. Very few people heard of the work she was doing, but when the group came back to the festival in Ottawa in 1948 they won the prize for the best play in French for their presentation of the comedy, "La Donation."

First Molière

Mr. Speaight's only regret, as adjudicator, was that Madame Boutal had not chosen to do Molière. This year Pauline felt the group was ready for such a venture — their first Molière play. "L'Avare" was entered in the Manitoba regional festival and last month carried off all honors (see *Theatre*).

Pauline Boutal thinks amateurs don't rehearse enough and a play by Le Cercle is three months in the making and polishing. The actors get together for three nights a week. They are never shouted at; they are cajoled. She thinks that amateurs have to take time to absorb a characterization. There are a number of readings of the play. She talks over the character with the actors, and she brings out their innermost thoughts about the people they are playing.

A play by Le Cercle is also notable for its decor. In "La Donation" the dirty towel hanging on the door gives away the slatternly nature of the characters before they appear. When they do appear the play takes shape with masterly hands to guide it. The touches of characterization are apt and salty.

Madame Boutal gets her actors and actresses where she can find them. A vegetable pedlar, with his red nose, proved to be a real character find and he rewarded her by bringing her cabbages and celery every Saturday night.

Her directing is a non-paying sideline, and she is now making her living as a full-time artist.

Artist of Stature

Her work as a painter grew as slowly as her work as a director and an actress. From fashion work she ventured first into nudes in pastels, because she was interested in the human figure. One of these pastels, "Martine," was compared to Vermeer when it was first seen by John Mouton, cultural attaché at the French embassy in Ottawa. Her work has been seen frequently in exhibitions held by the Manitoba Society of Artists and the Federation of Canadian Artists.

In 1948 her "Portrait of a Student" was adjudged the best picture in the exhibition by the Manitoba Society. This work was in oil. Madame Boutal transferred to this medium when the pastels became stronger in tone and she wanted a more concrete medium.

Madame Boutal and her husband were honored for their work in continuing French culture in Canada. They were given the Palmes Académiques. This year Madame Boutal again received from the French government its grateful tribute of the Médaille de la Reconnaisance.

CATALOGUE

Pyrethrum, a sample of the many beautiful illustrations in this catalogue mailed free on request.

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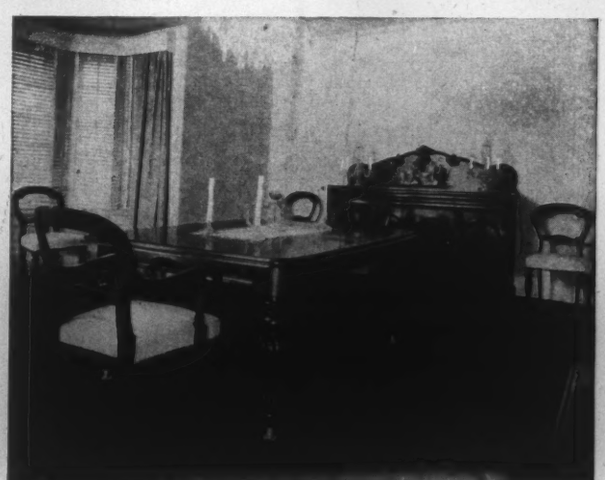

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Women who habitually wear inconspicuous "mousey" hats suffer from a deep-seated lack of security. They are not necessarily conservative by nature, but they are too fear-ridden to develop individuality.

—Claire Robert

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■ Ever since the Queen of the Nile dipped her henna-tipped fingers into a jar of perfumed ointment, women have tried every method of using perfume. Today it looks as though sachet, used by our grandmothers to spread fragrance through their personal effects and linens, is due to return. Yardley of London now offers three of its best known fragrances, Lotous, Bond Street and Lavender, in sachet. Really a perfume in powdered form, it comes in small attractive jars to grace the dressing table. Pat a little on a piece of gauze to slip into your décolleté evening gown or cocktail dress; use it to scent nylons and handkerchiefs; or pat it on the skin.

■ Smoothy: A new hand lotion tinted a dreamy Mediterranean blue goes about its business in the softening, smoothing department without leaving a trace of stickiness. Delicately scented with Blue Grass, it comes in a pinch-shape bottle like other Elizabeth Arden preparations.

■ Now in the shops: a new group of perfumes from Goya of England. Among these you'll find "Great Expectations", originally made exclusively for Valerie Hobson, who starred in the film based on Dickens' novel. Goya's "Decision" is a light but long lasting, slightly sophisticated floral perfume. For daytime and early evening use. "Vibration" is more sophisticated and heavy, although very fragrant in use. It is the first perfume made with a strawberry top-note. Queen Elizabeth asked her Comptroller to tell the makers how much she liked this perfume when she bought some a few weeks ago.

the lighter side

Pigeons and Politics

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"COME IN," said Miss A., and returned to the telephone. . . "Then I can count on you? Thank you *so* much. . ." She restored the receiver. "It's the election," she explained. "I've been working day and night."

"But the election's over," I said. "Or almost over. Haven't you been listening? They've been broadcasting every half hour."

Miss A. looked at me blankly a moment. Then she said, "Oh, the *British* election. I was talking about the annual elections of the Anti-Pigeon League." She returned to the telephone. "We've been having a lot of trouble in the League," she said, a finger in the dial. "It's that Mrs. Upjohn. She's the pushing Socialist type, and she wants the whole problem of pigeon-control placed under a special Government department." She finished her dialling. "She also wants to be President," she said.

I went over to the radio and caught the news on the half-hour, playing it low while Miss A. completed her telephone call. "Well, the Labor Government's back in," I said when she had finished, "but with only a majority of eight so far. How can they possibly carry out their nationalization policy with that kind of majority?"

Miss A. checked a name on her list. "As I see it, it is purely a matter for the private individual," she said. "How would you like some bureaucratic civil servant snooping around under your eaves?"

I TRIED for another station. "I suppose we'll just have to wait and see what happens," I said.

"Naturally they coo and preen themselves and a lot of sentimental people are taken in by them," Miss A. said. "But that doesn't alter the fact that they are a menace."

"Who?" I asked, "Labor politicians?"

"Of course not," Miss A. said impatiently. "Pigeons."

"I don't think it's so important," I said rather irritably. Since the last British election Miss A.'s attitude towards British politics has been one not so much of indifference as of unshakable non-acceptance. As far as she is concerned the Labor Party is nothing but a temporary impolitic rash on the still sound and everlasting body of British conservatism.

"You don't think it's important!" said Miss A. "Your civic pride doesn't suffer when our public monuments and even the statues of our great dead are turned into public guano deposits?"

"Why don't you follow Mrs. Upjohn's suggestion and turn the problem over to the Government?" I asked and Miss A. flushed. "Because I am against bureaucratic regimentation," she said, "Because I believe pigeon-control is entirely a matter for the aroused individual civic conscience."

"They'll probably lose the Scottish seats," I said.

"They breed, that is the chief trouble," Miss A. said, "they establish themselves in high inaccessible places and simply *breed*."

"WELL IN any case there's no particular danger of bureaucratic regimentation in a free country," I pointed out. "If we don't like our politicians we can always turn them out."

Miss A. returned to her dialling. "Once established they're a difficulty. But they can easily be dispersed at the start simply by rattling a large tin can."

I continued doggedly to follow my own line of thought. "What the Labor Party really needed was a good revolutionary slogan," I said, "something like, 'Buns Instead of Gutter'."

"They can only appeal to a wilfully blind and ignorant public," Miss A. said.

"Who, pigeons?" I asked.

"No, Labor politicians," Miss A. said and went back to her telephone.

She finished in a moment. "Well I imagine that puts the lid on Mrs. Upjohn," she said, "and now what were you saying about the British Elections?"

"The Labor Party won," I said, "with a majority so far of eight."

"In that case the only thing to do is to call for a new election," said Miss A.

"I don't see why," I said.

"Well you can't call a majority of eight a mandate from the British people," Miss A. said. "What the British people obviously want is a strong old-fashioned party with teeth in it . . . Real teeth," she added, "and not a government denture."

I telephoned a day or two later and asked how her own election had gone. "You are now speaking to the new President of the Anti-Pigeon League," Miss A. said grandly.

"So you put the lid on Mrs. Upjohn," I said.

There was a pause. "You won't believe this," Miss A. said, "but that woman actually says that since the vote was so close and I cast the deciding vote myself we ought to have a new election."

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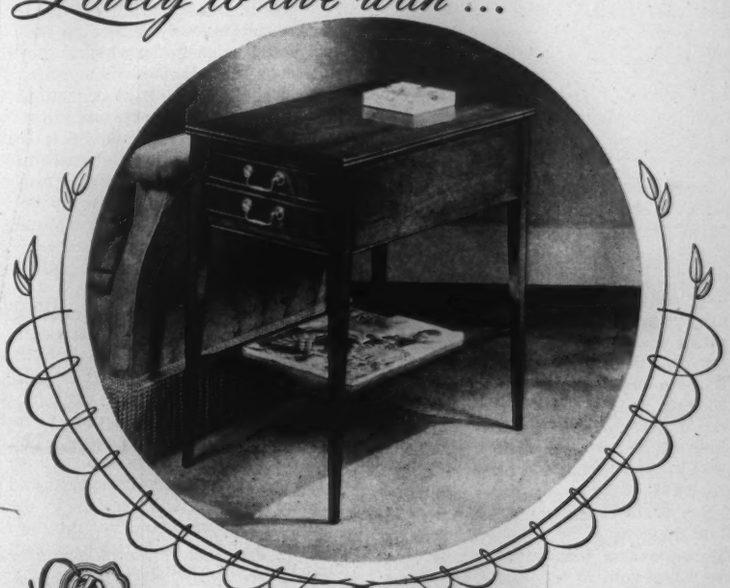

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Balance Exports, Imports: Greatest Economic Need

Voluntary Balancing Of Export, Import Surpluses Proposed by Noted Economist

by Alfred M. Landsberger

IF I WERE a government official responsible for keeping foreign trade balanced, and somebody came to me asking that I remove all those barriers which strangle world trade and capital movements, what would I tell this person? My answer would be that, much as I am aware of the great disadvantages these barriers have for foreign trade, and much as I would like to comply with his wishes, I can't do it. And the same answer would probably be given by officials of other governments.

If anyone wanted an explanation of this apparent paradox, the one I would give would be something like this: Governments are continually faced with the problem of achieving and maintaining equilibrium between their exports and imports of goods and services. The measures which have been imposed by governments for this purpose are the very measures which strangle world trade.

Is there any possibility that we can achieve and maintain foreign trade equilibrium without these measures?

Yes, there is a way. If countries would agree voluntarily to balance their foreign trade, the control measures imposed by each country separately would thereby become unnecessary. In practice, this would mean that if a country has developed an export surplus, it would have to import; and if a country with an excess of imports had difficulty in exporting, help should be extended to this country, so that it could export. Internationally recognized rules would have to be laid down to guide nations on how to translate this idea into action. Just to ask people, or a country, to import more is not enough. Even if imports are increased, governments will not remove the barriers because the mere increase of imports does not assure that equilibrium between exports and imports can be maintained.

DR. ALFRED *M. Landsberger is an Austrian-born economist who resides in Montreal. He has had wide practical experience in European and Far Eastern world trade matters.*

The rules could best be written and administered by the International Trade Organization of the United Nations. This would mean changing the Charter of ITO (previously called the Havana Charter). The Charter of ITO, the machinery which nations have adopted for world trade, does not, in its present form, contain the means to remove trade barriers.

This is not an idealistic or charity proposition. It is the soundest business proposition of our time. It is based on the unassailable fundamental principle of world economy: IMPORTS CAN ONLY BE EARNED BY EXPORTS. It is against their own interest if nations fail to act in accordance with this principle. Gifts have no place, at any rate, no permanent place, in the normal and ordinary business relations between nations.

There is nothing unnatural about writing and agreeing upon such rules to govern international trade: Countries are continuously forced to balance their foreign trade, whether they want it or not, due to crises arising from its imbalance. It is a natural consequence of these facts and a necessary step in the same direction to agree on rules which will transform the chaos of separate restrictive balancing actions of nations into an orderly system based on international cooperation.

Special Cases

The requirement, in accordance with such an agreement, that countries keep their exports and imports balanced does not mean that equilibrium must be maintained at each moment. Special cases would have to be dealt with separately, of course. The removal of the barriers designed to guard the balance between exports and imports of goods and services in the manner proposed would not interfere with the policy of countries to protect their domestic economy.

An international agreement of the sort contemplated would lay down rules for trading between nations only. By itself, therefore, it cannot create an economic paradise on earth. There will always be countries pursuing a bad economic policy and countries pursuing a good one; just as there are good and bad men in this world in spite of laws laying down rules for men's behavior.

For the same reason, an international trade agreement will not automatically solve all the economic problems which the world outside the Iron Curtain is faced with today. For instance, it will not solve the problem of how to balance the huge export surplus of the U.S. Nor will it solve Britain's problem of how to balance her necessary imports by sufficient exports, nor her other postwar problems. Alone, it will not solve the economic problems of all the other free nations, nor will it, by itself, solve the problems of hunger and want in the world.

What, then, can such an international agreement do? Let us answer by offering a simple analogy.

If a manufacturer wants to produce competitive goods he must, first of all, start off with the proper machinery. Beyond that, he will still have to solve various problems if he wants to be successful in his business. But his first requirement is the kind of machinery that is necessary to enable him to produce and to achieve the best results.

Old Machinery Inadequate

It is just the same with international economic relations. An adequate method for international economic cooperation will promote the solution of the problems while a bad one will hamper and probably make impossible any solution. The old machinery for conducting world trade is no longer accepted. As yet, no new machinery has been set up to take its place. Each country has its own measures to control foreign trade. The result is a maze of controls strangling international economic collaboration.

Today, the best efforts of nations are frustrated by wrong methods of cooperation. Without first establishing sound machinery for cooperation, how can there be efficient economic collaboration between nations?

By setting up this machinery, nations would show that, from now on, they intend to do all they can to keep their exports and imports in balance. At present, to put it bluntly, they don't do all they can. Countries which have developed an export surplus have grown indifferent to the trade problems of other nations and seek only to maintain this position. Conversely, countries who are on the receiving end of subsidized imports may be inclined to become accustomed to it and to make it a habit to live beyond their means.

An international trade arrangement such as we have been discussing would result in far reaching economic changes throughout the world. As all the barriers strangling foreign business would become unnecessary, world markets would be thrown open.

The communists say that the capitalist system contains the elements of war and economic and social chaos. The uneven economic development of capitalist countries together with the inadequate methods they use for their economic intercourse must, they point out, inevitably create feelings of resentment by the poorer countries against their creditors.

It cannot be denied that the economic system of the Western world has been shaken continuously by crisis after crisis. The major cause has always been disequilibrium between exports and imports in one or more nations which, in turn, has affected adversely other nations. But these crises can be avoided. Nations have only to cooperate so that each country can maintain a balanced account in its foreign trade.

—U.K.I.O.

TOWARDS A BALANCE: *British locomotives, a heavy industry export.*

—Wide World

TOWARDS RECOVERY: *Japanese silk mills are busy again, but both balance and recovery depend on the development of better world trade machinery.*

business angle

Pensions From the Bosses

WHERE do you stand on the subject of employer-provided pensions for workers—that is, for members of labor unions? Perhaps you are not a member of a labor union and think this matter doesn't concern you; if so, you should think again. Security-minded labor — organized labor, that is—is making pensions rather than wage increases its current big objective, and industry as a whole is fearful; it's not against the idea of security but it's apprehensive of the consequences of saddling itself with new, and in this case particularly inflexible, costs.

Labor's demand is for "non-contributory" pensions, meaning that the companies concerned should pay the whole cost, and the companies are especially opposed to this. They believe that non-contributory pensions would tend to make the worker less self-reliant; more inclined to feel he can get other advantages at someone else's expense by pressuring for them.

But otherwise the question of contributory versus non-contributory pensions is perhaps not very important, since pension expenditures are no more than wage payments in another form and whether labor's remuneration takes the form of wages or of a combination of wage and pension, the fact remains that payment depends in the long run on the earning power of labor itself. If the cost of employing any worker is higher than the value his production justifies, obviously he won't be employed.

Actually a good many companies already have non-contributory schemes in operation, mostly as a result of the big earnings and the excess profits taxes of wartime, which latter meant that company contributions to pension schemes were made largely at the expense of the Government. But now earnings are not so lush, and the special tax has disappeared.

There's A Difference

Canadian labor has seen U.S. unions, the steelworkers and the auto workers, win $100 a month non-contributory pensions, and it wants the same. But there's an important difference. The United States has a national contributory old age pension system in operation with no "means test," and the steel and auto companies concerned have only undertaken to make up the difference between the monthly old age payment and $100. But Canada has no similar national pension scheme, so that the burden on companies here would be correspondingly greater.

Anyway, the U.S. steel companies, when they gave in to the strikers' demand for a non-contributory pension scheme, only undertook to pay as long as business conditions continued good enough to enable them to do so. That doesn't seem to afford much security. A sharp decline in volume of business and earnings would almost certainly cause them to suspend pension payments. The reason is that the plan was imposed upon the companies without proper funding; that is, without the establishment by them of funds to assure continuance of pension payments under any conditions, even the companies' bankruptcy. The funds required would be enormous, difficult to accumulate and difficult to invest, and capable of exerting dangerous pressures on the course of prices and the value of money.

Deplete Capital

And there's the danger that the cost of providing these pensions would make it difficult for the companies to maintain and expand their productive equipment. This is a very important point, because inability by the companies to replace and enlarge equipment as needed would reduce labor's ability to produce and thus to maintain its wage gains. Everyone knows that the average worker today produces far more than his grandfather did, but this is not because he works harder or longer but because he uses much more efficient tools. It is these constantly-improved tools, placed in his hands by the owners of capital, that yield the higher production which enables the worker to obtain wage increases and other benefits from time to time. If the workers, by demanding too much, check this process of constant improvement of working tools, they will destroy the very basis on which their gains have been built.

The United States Steel Corporation, after giving in to its striking workers' demand for non-contributory pensions, immediately advanced the prices of its products. This meant that consumers of these products, most of them no doubt without any prospect of receiving similar benefits themselves, were to pay the cost of pensions for the steelworkers. But they would probably do as little of that as they could, through using less steel.

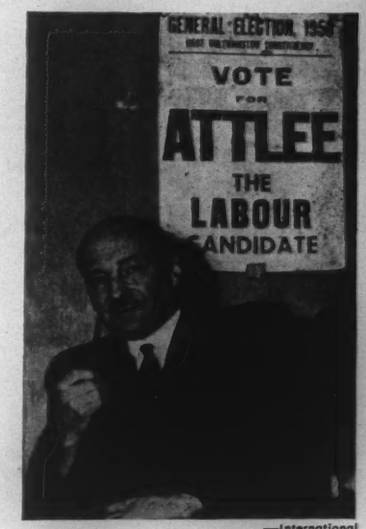
by **P. M. Richards**

U.K. business

Policy:

STEEL DILEMMA

BRITISH Labor party leaders had dropped most of their plans for further nationalization. The steel industry, however, posed a problem. Even



—International

LABOR *candidate: Many heeded Attlee's poster, but too many didn't.*

in the hey-dey of the Attlee Government, the bill nationalizing the industry was passed only after a hard fight.

Steel is destined to become public property in Britain on January 1, 1951, but in the face of the reaction against nationalization, the Government is not sure it has a strong enough mandate to go ahead with its plans.

To repeal the hard fought for bill, would provoke a lot of criticism from strong Labor circles, but on the other hand to proceed on the basis of such a dim green light with nationalization of an industry that has been doing so well under private management (SN Jan. 17) would leave the Government open to some sharp Churchillian criticism. With a slim seven-man majority, this could be more dangerous than dissatisfaction among the back-bench Laborites.

Exports:

"SNOB" APPEAL

REPORTING to the Economic and Social Council of UN, Camille Gutt, Chairman of the International Monetary Fund, couldn't yet say much about the effects of devaluation on the sales of dollar-short countries. But the British could be more specific. It had not aroused much American interest in the kind of goods which would give Britain a long-term place in the U.S. market. Observers point out that Britain is relying heavily on goods which are sold to the deeper purses in the U.S. market because of their comparative scarcity there. As the goods became more plentiful and cheaper, there was a danger sales would fall off.

It's another dilemma, for a U.K. sales drive aimed at the lower strata of the American buying public, would meet the almost insuperable obstacle of competition from American manufacturers.

ROBERT F. ROBB

formerly with J. R. Timmins & Co., Toronto, who is now associated with R. A. Daly & Co., Members of The Toronto Stock Exchange.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on

1st APRIL 1950

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th March, 1950.

By order of the Board,

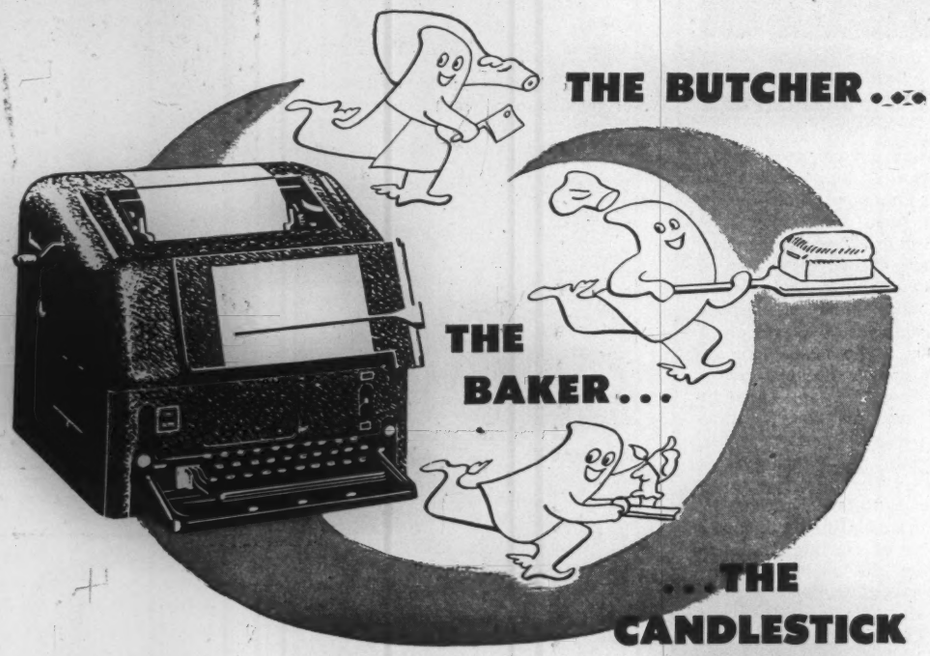
CHARLES PETTIT,
Manager.

2nd March 1950.

NEXT ISSUE

Confederation: Blight or Blessing?

Newfoundlanders' opinions vary. Native son, Lewis Ayre, former President of the Island's Board of Trade, tells SATURDAY NIGHT'S Eric Seymour his reactions. See Profile, Business Section, next week.



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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1950, on all issued common shares of the Company, payable on Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 17th day of March, 1950.

By order of the Board,

N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, February 28th, 1950.

Canadian business

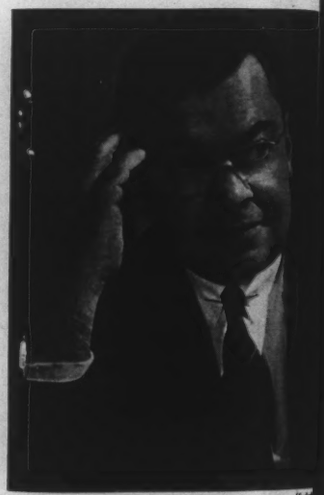
THE ECONOMY

THIS week the fuel shortage caused by the U.S. coal strike loomed larger in Canada's immediate industrial outlook, with local spots of unemployment due to this factor becoming more general. Across the border the situation tended to become catastrophic, but the very size of the emergency seemed to suggest that it must be settled soon. Unemployment in the Canadian textile industry increased, and this industry rang with complaints about British competition. The general disposition in industry, in both management and labor, seemed to be to view the future gloomily, but actual indications were that the overall level of Canadian business activity in 1950 would be only moderately below that of 1949; it appeared that the stimulating effects of expansion in hydro-electric power development, oil and iron ore would largely offset the depressive effects of contractions in sterling area exports.

Unemployment:

RAISING THE ROOF

BACKING up its claim that most of the 375,000 unemployed figure in Canada is due to seasonal factors, the Government made some changes in



HIGHER CEILINGS, *more contributors: Acting Labor Minister Martin*

its unemployment insurance set-up. At present the Unemployment Insurance Act insures salaried workers on weekly or monthly rates if their earnings are $3,120 or less per year. It insures workers on hourly, daily, or piece rates regardless of the amount of earnings.

The new Bill extends benefits received under the Unemployment Insurance Act, and increases the receipt of those whose unemployment is due to seasonal factors. Workers unemployed between January 1 and March 3 (the seasonal high for jobless) will receive additional protection under the new act.

According to the Hon. Paul Martin (Health Minister, Acting Labor Minister), "The amendments raise the ceiling on (the) salaried workers to include those earning $4,809 or less per annum." He estimated the addi

onal number of persons brought un-
er insurance coverage by the amend-
ent to be 90,000.

Critics of the Government were
sking questions. Why, editorialized
he Toronto *Globe and Mail*, are "so
any new revenue-producing bene-
ciaries of low risk status . . . brought
to the picture at this time. What is
he purpose? Is it a precautionary de-
ice to underwrite in advance losses
hich may occur as a result of in-
reased out payments?"

The Minister's explanation is that
he ceiling is being raised because
age increases in the past few years
ave put many workers engaged in
uctuating types of employment over
he former $3,120 mark.

However, the consensus of opinion
Ottawa is that it is being done also
put more money in at the top of
he fund to take care of the drain at
he bottom because of the new sup-
lementary allowances to seasonally
nemployed. At the same time, a gen-
al uncertainty about future employ-
ent conditions made it advisable to
clude more of the white collar
orkers in the insurance scheme.

The Unemployment Insurance
ommission points out that in de-
rmining whether a worker comes
der the Act, only the principal
urce of income of a master-servant
lationship is taken into consider-
ion. Thus, if a worker draws $4,500
year from his main job, and another
ousand a year from a secondary job,
still comes under the Act, even
ough his total income exceeds the
,800 ceiling.

ining:

WESTERN ASBESTOS

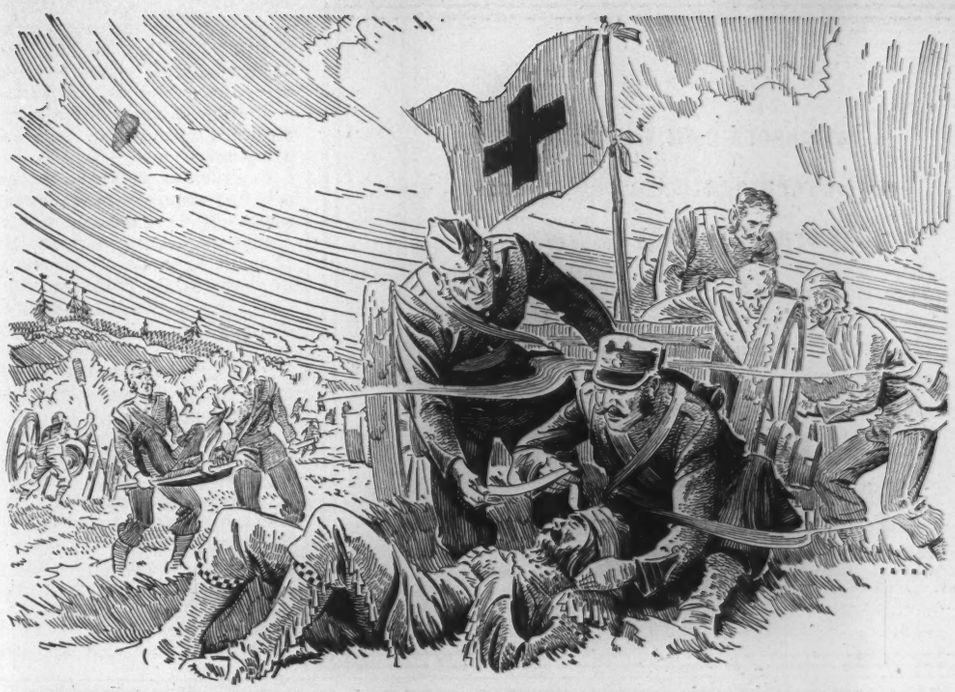
GAINST the competition of oil and
anium, asbestos has come into the
ining news in Saskatchewan. Two
omising deposits have been found
northern Saskatchewan at Reindeer
ke, 100 miles north-west of Flin
on and at Ruth Lake, 30 miles
uth-west of Flin Flon. Further in-
stigations will be carried out this
mmer by two Canadian companies
erested in asbestos development.

surance:

INTEREST RATES

HILE it is evidently still the broad
licy of the Federal Government to
re or less control the interest rate
d to keep it at a comparatively low
el, it is noticeable that during the
t couple of years, after a long de-
ne, there has been an upward turn
the rate earned on the investments
the life insurance companies. The
estion may be asked: What has this
do with the person who has a life
urance policy? If the policy is on
participating or "with profits"
n, the net cost of his or her insur-
ce will depend largely upon the
e of interest earned by the com-
y issuing the policy over the rate
umed in making up the premium
rge.

There is no doubt that many hold-
of these participating policies have
n wondering why their dividends
e been decreasing in recent years,
reby increasing the net cost of
ir protection, while at the same
e the business of the life com-



The year was 1885 ...

. . . above the crackling rifle fire of the Battle of Batoche in the Northwest Rebellion rose a make-shift red and white flag. It had been sewn together by Major-General (then Surgeon) G. Sterling Ryerson from factory cotton and pieces of red cloth "borrowed" from an ammunition cart. Under its protection wounded men were carried from the field. For the first time . . . the Red Cross flag had been flown in Canada!

Eleven years later the first "colonial" branch of the Red Cross in the British Empire was formed in Canada. The General Ryerson who had patched together the flag at Batoche was *elected* chairman of the executive. Even in their humanitarian efforts, the men of Canada *demanded* democratic procedure.

Today all over the world, the Red Cross is built on the recognized principles of democracy. Not only does the Red Cross deserve your support—it is a dramatic reminder that men of all races and beliefs can work together for the welfare of others—under all conditions—in war, in peace, in flood or famine, or personal distress.

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THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY
LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 50

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company Limited, held in the office of the Company on February 27th, 1950 a dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable April 1st, 1950 to shareholders of record March 15, 1950.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., March 1st, 1950.

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panies has been increasing at a substantial rate. They are at a loss to understand what makes dividends go up or down, and why in the face of a growing volume of business their dividends should have been steadily going down.

In order to arrive at the answer it is first necessary to understand the sources of the dividends, which are: (1) as noted above, interest earnings at a rate in excess of the rate which it is assumed the premiums will earn; (2) a lower rate of mortality than that expected to be experienced according to the mortality table used; (3) lower expenses than those provided for in the expense loading of the premiums.

Although the companies generally have enjoyed a favorable mortality experience and have also effected economies in operating expenses which have brought considerable savings from the expense loadings in the premiums, the fall in the rate of interest on the high grade investments in which the law requires the companies to invest their policyholders' funds has meant that the additions from excess interest to the surplus funds, that is, the sources of dividends, have become smaller and smaller.

Few life insurance policyholders realize how important a part the rate of interest earned on company investments plays in the cost of their protection. For example, as pointed out in a recent statement by President Guy of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, at age 35 the net premium, that is, the premium without any loading for expenses or profit, on a whole life insurance contract, assuming no interest earnings, would have to be about 60 per cent higher than that calculated on the assumption of net interest earnings of 3 per cent.—*George Gilbert*

Trade:

GOOD AND BAD

THE first month of 1950 showed Canadian and British trade moving closer toward a balance. It was too early to decide whether the trend would continue throughout the year, but, from the British point of view, it was a satisfactory beginning.

For the month, British sales to Canada, valued at about $25.9 million were $5.5 million higher than they were for the same month in 1949. At the same time drops in British purchases of agricultural and vegetable products from Canada, reduced U.K. dollar expenditures to $48.6 million—a fall of about $7.2 million.

All in all, it wasn't too good for Canada, for although exports to the U.S. increased by almost 13 per cent over the January 1949 figure, declines in sales to dollar-short countries more than offset this increase. Total Canadian exports were $15.8 million less than they were for January, 1949.

business briefs

EQUITABLE Life Insurance Co. of Canada reports assets increased from $19,813,517 to $21,109,388 in 1949; total income from $2,917,904 to $3,267,726; payments to policyholders from $889,275 to $1,072,683; surplus from $1,153,542 to $1,200,723; rate of interest earned on investments from 4.88% to 5.04%; investment and contingency reserves from $750,000 to $800,000; and policy and annuity reserves from $16,130,688 to $17,189,719. New insurance in 1949 amounted to $10,627,066, compared with $10,228,385 in the previous year, while the insurance in force at the close of the year totalled $73,459,582, compared with $66,823,745 at the end of 1948.—*G.G.*

DURING the past year the new insurance of the **Northern Life Assurance Co.** of Canada amounted to $17,208,243, compared with $15,834,468 in 1948, while the business in force at the close of 1949 totalled $116,999,373 as against $110,221,404 at the end of 1948. Assets increased in 1949 from $20,666,999 to $22,261,179 and the surplus increased from $620,542 to $700,661. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1949 totalled $1,080,292, compared with $1,116,348 in the previous year. Policy reserves increased during the past year from $17,188,104 to $18,480,754.—*G.G.*

Overseas TRAVEL SERVICES

1950 is going to be a big year for travel. Thousands of Canadians will take advantage of the Holy Year to journey to Italy. Thousands more will travel in Britain and on the Continent.

Imperial Bank of Canada will be pleased to assist you with your currency problems wherever you may go this year. To make sure that your trip is successful, consult your Imperial Bank Manager for expert advice.

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The Philosophical Banker

One Critic Calls him a Windbag, But Montreal's Taggart Smyth Is a Friend to Everybody

by Ed Bantey

A VISITOR to Montreal was being treated to a round of handshaking in the chambers of Mayor Camillien Houde. The chief magistrate turned to introduce one of his guests. "This gentleman," he announced, "is my good friend Smyth. He has the most glib tongue you've ever heard—but not a single enemy."

The choice compliment uttered by the Mayor, no vocal wallflower himself, was directed at a grey-haired, pleasant little man with twinkling eyes and a warm smile: Taggart Smyth, a banker who should be a politician.

Smyth is General Manager of The Montreal City and District Savings Bank, an august organization with which he has been associated for more than half of its 104 years. He is also Montreal's top non-political leader, a

—David Bier

TAGGART SMYTH

man who grinds only one axe, that of good government.

If there is a typical Canadian success story, it is personified by Smyth, who worked his way up from a $400-a-year junior clerk to a position of leadership in Canadian banking circles. No college graduate, he climbed to the top by reading, studying and plugging, while rejecting an average of three job offers a year.

At 76, Smyth is an expert in economics and a man whose deep sense of spiritual values has never been blunted by the cold, business-like outlook of the fictitious, cane-and-Rolls-Royce banker. He is also a man whose faith in democracy is living and real. "The best way to fight all the isms is to talk in favor of our own method of government."

It has become a tradition that one executive or another of The Montreal City and District Savings Bank has gone into politics. But Smyth has managed to play an important role in government without meddling in politics.

At times the temptation may have been strong. A dozen executives of the bank, through the years, have been active in municipal, provincial and federal politics. So it is only natural for friends to expect him to follow the lead of his predecessors.

Smyth has other ideas. Five times he has been approached to run for mayor. Five times he has refused—but not without giving his friends a sporting chance to convince him. "I'll tell you what," he repeated on each occasion. "You get a petition signed by 500 men on St. James Street who want me to be mayor and I'll run."

Back Seat Driver

His hands-off politics policy has never prevented him from being a leading figure in Montreal municipal affairs. As head of the City Improvement League and a veteran member of other organizations, he takes a lively, and often vocal, interest in what the politicians are doing.

It is not uncommon for him to spend hours after a full day at the bank on a favorite civic endeavor. One night it may be a meeting, another evening a radio address. He makes an average of 10 addresses a year, but once went as high as 32.

His pet projects for Montreal are beautification ("we've got to get rid of those objectionable posters"), a solution to the city's transportation muddle, and measures to curb noise and smoke.

Smyth has a strong distaste, which amounts to almost a mania, for half-measures and procrastination. "When you undertake something, you should get it done at once, not put it off."

His Irish ancestry probably accounts for his positive ideas. His views occasionally irk listeners, but he laughs at men like the one who phoned him after a broadcast and shouted, "Smyth, you're just an old windbag."

He likes to philosophize. "The world abounds with evidence of design: the course of the sun and the stars; the due succession of the seasons; inalterable production of like by like." Thus, he reasons, happiness "is in the doing of the things we have been placed upon the earth to do. Just as the man-made machine endures or is scrapped in the measure that it answers the design of its maker, so we mortals are happy in the measure that we correspond to the designs of our Creator."

On a down-to-earth level, his views are equally plain-spoken. He thinks there is something good in Communism, but not in Communists. The latter preach hate which he calls "a dissolving force" which destroys the hater more often than the hated.

Over 125 Investment Opportunities

Our March Review and Securities List contains comment concerning the level of Canada's business activity during the first two months of 1950, as well as highlights from the latest financial statements of Simpsons, Limited, Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Canada Cement Company Limited, Massey-Harris Company Limited, and Dominion Tar & Chemical Company Limited.

A well diversified list of over 125 investment securities to yield from 3% to over 6% is offered in the Review.

A copy of our March Review and Securities List will be forwarded gladly upon request by mail or telephone.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending March 31st, 1950 payable April 20th, 1950 to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Red Road To Rangoon?

With Burma an inviting field for a Chinese Communist advance, will that country's famous road soon become a highway for Red armies? G. S. Jury, an authority on Burma, analyzes the situation that has developed since Commonwealth ties were cut. Next week in SATURDAY NIGHT.

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U.S. business

Labor:

COAL WAR

THE U.S. court decision that the United Mine Workers Union was not in contempt in refusing to obey a court order to go back to work, provoked two main reactions. Critics of the strikers concluded that John L. Lewis had found a small loophole and

—International

LOOPHOLE: *Bossman John L. Lewis spoke; 370,000 miners disobeyed.*

had managed to squeeze his union through it. The loophole: it was not the concerted decision of the union to continue the strike, but was the individual choice of 370,000 coal miners to disobey the order to go back to work. Such a coincidence of a third of a million minds, said the critics, was hard to swallow indeed.

Union men, on the other hand, were elated. They believed that the operators had been holding out in the expectation that the union would get a heavy fine slapped on it. Now that the fine was not forthcoming, they felt pretty sure the operators would be willing to make the concessions necessary for a settlement.

Insurance:

NEW INVESTMENT

PROPOSALS to liberalize New York laws to permit life insurance companies to invest in common stocks are up for serious consideration in the State Legislature. There are thirty-three states that permit their life insurance companies to invest in common stocks to a limited extent but New York is not one of them.

The industry is by no means united in seeking the change. Spokesmen for the New York Life, Mutual Life and Guardian Life endorsed the proposal, while Equitable Life opposed the change and an officer of Metropolitan Life said he was not advocating common stock purchases. State insurance officials advised the legislators not to take any "hasty" action.

The legislators asked the industry whether interest rates on policy loans should be lowered from the present maximum of 5 per cent. The industry unanimously opposed lower rates on the ground that they would encourage borrowing and lead to collapse of policies and loss of protection.

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WESTERN GROCERS
LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable April 15th, 1950, to shareholders of record, March 15th, 1950.

On the Preferred Shares $20 Par $1.40 Series—35 cents a share;

Or alternatively $1.75 a Share on the Preference Shares $100 Par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $20 Par pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1948;

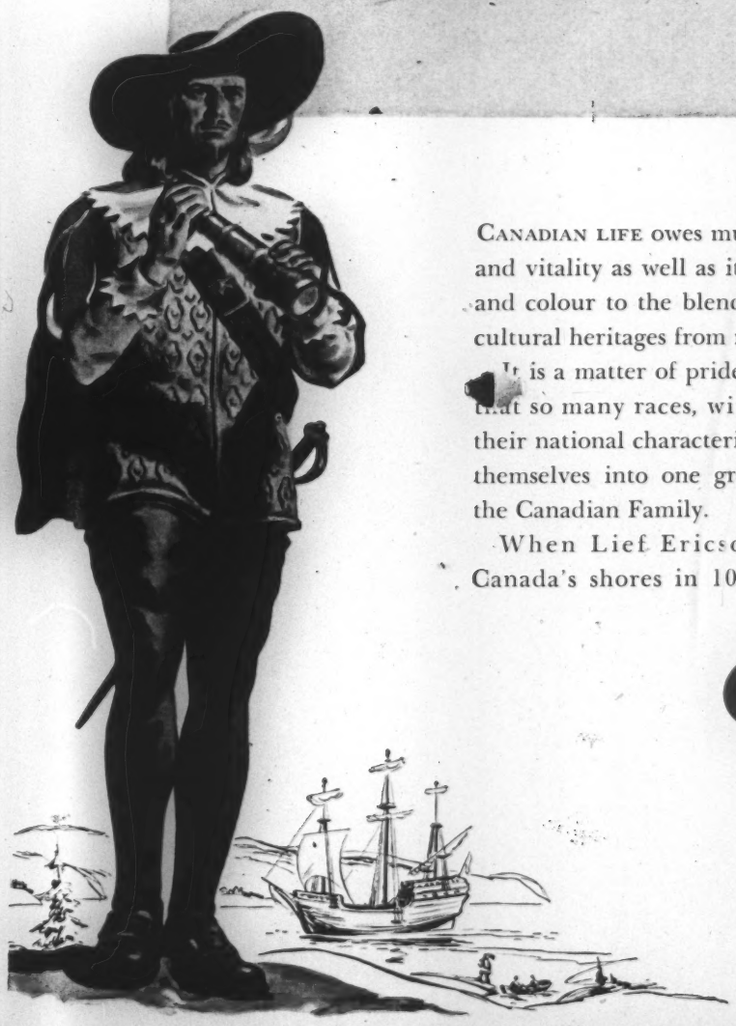
On the Class A Shares—50 cents a share;

Or alternatively $3.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement, dated June 21st, 1948.

Winnipeg, Man.
March 1st, 1950.

W. P. RILEY

The Canadian Family owes much to... Norway



CANADIAN LIFE owes much of its strength and vitality as well as its variety, interest and colour to the blending of racial and cultural heritages from many lands.

It is a matter of pride to all Canadians that so many races, without sacrificing their national characteristics, have united themselves into one great citizenship — the Canadian Family.

When Lief Ericson touched on Canada's shores in 1000 A.D. he was the first Norwegian to set foot in the New World. The years which followed have seen a steady stream of our hardy Northern cousins add their strength and culture to Canada's growth.

Norwegians, too, brought with them one of Canada's favourite sports—skiing. Their industry and thrift, their love of literature, their stamina and daring are qualities which have contributed much to Canada's progress.

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Calvert, Secretary of State to King James I, and head of the famous Calvert family, founded one of Canada's first colonies in Newfoundland in 1622. Calvert and his descendants fostered the principles of religious tolerance and democratic freedom and thus helped sow the fertile seed of democracy in the New World.

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